

PASU money flows off campus

by Daniel C. Carson and
Mike Hutcheson
Copyright Phoenix, 1976
San Francisco State University

Student money given to the Pan African Student Union has been funneled to an off-campus political group for at least one-and-a-half years, *Phoenix* has learned.

Involved in the cash flow are conflicts of interest, possible violations of some state laws, and student government funding of special interest groups.

A string of financial transactions ties two Black Studies lecturers to the Pan African People's Organization (PAPO) at 1553 Fulton Street in San Francisco's Fillmore District. They are William Henry Bradley and Raye Richardson.

Bradley has not denied the link.

The black nationalist group, PAPO, which opposes racial integration, insists that it is "manned financed and led by Black people" only. But accounting records show that PASU has paid out thousands of dollars in book loans, speaker's fees and printing business to PAPO members, using Associated Student funds.

This financial support comes, ultimately, from the \$10 activity fee paid by all SF State students.

It is not unusual for student political groups to "do business" with their off-campus counterparts. The Spartacus Youth League, the Young Socialist Alliance and others have been doing it for a long time.

What distinguishes the PAPO pipeline is the amount of money involved. PASU's final appropriation for 1975-76 exceeded \$7,500 - \$5,000 more than anyone else. This year the political group is requesting \$19,000. By comparison, La Raza, the second-highest funded group, gets \$2,500.

In addition, PASU receives rent-free office space in the Student Union. William Henry Bradley teaches classes full-time at SF State on Black philosophy and history. He became PASU's official faculty adviser in September, 1974.

Oba Simba T'Shaka is the founder and president of PAPO. He was paid \$800 in November, 1974, to talk about a conference he attended in Tanzania, Africa.

When student activities director Sandra Duffield approved T'Shaka's honorarium she was not aware of one fact.

Bradley, the PASU adviser and T'Shaka, PASU's paid speaker, are the same person. The AS has no policy whatsoever regarding conflict-of-interest.

The AS Board of Directors was told, "Brother Shaka is the Chairman of the 6th Pan African Congress." No mention was made of his SF State teaching position in a written description of Bradley furnished by PASU.

When Duffield, a member of the AS governing body, was asked to identify the name Oba Simba T'Shaka she said:

"I think he's the leader of an African country who was invited to speak here."

Pressed further she admitted, "I don't know."

Informed he was faculty adviser to PASU, Duffield said honorariums were permitted for part time lecturers.

However, personnel records show Bradley has been a full time lecturer since 1973.

Contacted yesterday, Bradley said, "It's no secret that Oba Simba T'Shaka is faculty adviser to PASU. All my students know it."

Bradley refused to comment further on the speaking engagement, and referred questions about it to PASU. Ernest Walker, Jr., president of PASU, could not be reached for comment.

Other transactions are involved:

■ Bradley and Raye Richardson, Black Studies lecturers, have not ordered books at the campus bookstore for at least three semesters, according to files there. Nor have they placed book requests at nearby Second Front Bookstore, the manager confirmed.

Students searching for required texts must look off-campus, and will often end up at Marcus Books, 540 McAllister St., or New Day Bookstore, 631 Divisadero St.

New Day and Marcus sold more than \$700 worth of books last year to students who received PASU book loans. There is no public record of how many were bought by those who did not get book loans.

Both bookshops are owned by PAPO members. Marcus Books, a short walk from City Hall, is managed by Julian Richardson, Raye's husband.

Repeated attempts to contact Raye Richardson were unsuccessful. Julian Richardson said SF State students did "very little" business at Marcus, and confirmed that he was a member of PAPO though no longer active.

Joe Goncalves, owner of New Day, said, "Yes, we are affiliated" with PAPO.

■ *Phoenix* compiled a list of students who received book loan purchase orders payable to Marcus or New Day bookstores. It reads like a PASU election slate.

Vonzetta Crain and Carl Reece unsuccessful candidates for AS offices, PASU Treasurer Brenda Clay and former PASU President Willie Goodspeed all brought purchase orders to PAPO-affiliated bookstores. Goodspeed is now PASU vice-president.

Ernest Walker, Jr., also used a book loan purchase order at New Day. Moreover, he listed his address at 1553 Fulton - PAPO headquarters.

Other PAPO members have been paid to speak at SF State, but not nearly as much as Bradley.

Ajili Hodari, Simba Imara, Albert Walker, Jr., and Lige Daily, Jr., were all paid \$100 to \$150 to speak with student money through PASU, some

Continued on Page 6, Column 1



PASU faculty adviser William Bradley received \$800 for speaking on campus

Photo-Martin Jeong

Controversial life of PASU's Bradley

Black nationalist William Henry Bradley, age 39 and known as both William Chaka, and Oba Simba T'Shaka is no stranger to controversy. Bradley is the name he uses when signing government documents.

He became chairperson of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) San Francisco chapter within three years of graduation from SF State in 1961. He later took the name of William Chaka, in honor of a 19th century Zulu warrior.

The warrior's namesake was among leaders at mass sit-in demonstrations against Bank of America, Sheraton-Palace Hotel and Van Ness "auto row" hiring practices. The hotel protests resulted in the arrest of 170 persons - the largest mass arrest in the history of the City.

Bradley himself was sentenced to two 45-day jail terms for the bank and hotel incidents. His name became front page copy.

By the late sixties, Bradley shifted from civil rights to separatism. During July, 1966, he founded the Afro-American Institute, later to become the black nationalist leader of Pan African People's Organization.

More than nine years later, Bradley

is still the leader of PAPO. Formed along revolutionary ideology, the group sought economic and educational independence from whites.

Originally, however, the group did accept some moderate black financial support which later became a source of conflict within the group.

According to the *African Awakener*, a PAPO publication, "When crisis occurred within the organization, the integrationist elite-oriented Black middle class attempted to compromise the organization's direction."

"This struggle taught us the absolute necessity for a decision-making process based on cadres (dedicated freedom fighters) who shared a common ideology --- The main reason we are distrustful and suspicious of each other is because we suffer from 'white-itis'."

Bradley was back in the headlines again in 1969, this time as an eighth grade teacher in Sausalito's Martin Luther King School.

During the late summer of 1969, white parents and students charged him with teaching "black racism." One mother charged that her daughter was beaten because she refused to attend his class.

The complaints prompted investigations by the Marin County Grand Jury and the local school board. The board refused to grant Bradley a temporary permit pending a decision by the state on an application for a permanent teaching credential.

The grand jury issued a report, without indictments, that rocked the Marin City community.

"What began as a beautiful dream of a fully integrated educational institution where children, regardless of social background, might mingle, work, learn and play together, has turned into a nightmare," the grand jurors concluded.

The grand jury's written report said:

"Bill Bradley, while teaching classes in Social Studies and Language Arts made racist statements to the students in the class to the effect that white honky education was no good and that the students must learn to love black and hate white."

"He said that the black students were all Kings and Queens in their own right but that those rights had been taken away by white people."

The document also claimed that Bradley was violating the state

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

PHOENIX

Volume 18, Number 12

San Francisco State University

Thursday, the twenty-second day of April, MCMLXXVI

Ten pages

Students still get to school despite Muni High grading to be curbed

by Marshall Krantz

by Jack Svirsky

It has been three weeks and the Muni is still not running, but SF State students are still hanging in there and getting to school.

When the Muni drivers went out in sympathy with the city craft workers, they hoped to paralyze San Francisco, but they are not succeeding. SF State students are still undaunted. Strike or no strike, they're getting to school. It's inconvenient, but they're doing it.

As Tom Franks, a graduate student in history, says, "It (the strike) hasn't brought life to a standstill."

Franks walks to campus from the BART station in Daly City instead of taking the Muni. He added that he "doesn't like to walk" and that he'd rather that Muni resumed operating again, but that he can hold on and endure the strike as long as necessary.

Another student, Tom Dean, a psychology major, who was spotted hitchhiking at 19th and Font avenues, now resorts to hitchhiking, BART and carpools. He says that he is not driving to school much during the strike because the freeways are jammed with more cars during the commute hours.

Dean adds, "It doesn't bother me that much as long as it is not raining."

The strike hasn't affected Bruce Anderson, a political science major, in getting to school. Even before the strike he walked to campus from the Daly City BART station. He did say, though, that he has noticed a decline in patronage of AC transit. Anderson feels that the strike is not having much effect because there are many alternative ways to get around.

Another inconvenience caused by the shut-down of Muni is that many students hate to impose on friends for a ride and feel awkward about it.

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

Administration and faculty members have recently taken steps to curb what they feel are excessively high grades given to students at SF State.

The Art Department's Art Council last month issued grade definitions to serve as an extension of those listed in the school catalogue, and the Office of Undergraduate Studies recently created a slide presentation to bring the problem of grades and grading to the attention of faculty and students. It also maintains a file, for faculty and student use, of reports and news clips on grading.

In a memorandum accompanying the new grade definitions, the Art Council said that some graduate schools are dropping by one point the GPA of SF State art students who apply for admission, and that the administration has given "serious consideration" to instituting a grading curve policy. A B-plus/A-minus is the average grade received by undergraduate students in the Art Department, according to the council.

However, Urban Whitaker, dean of undergraduate studies, said the administration has put no pressure upon departments to change grading policies.

"Little, if anything, can or should be done about grade inflation by administrative order," he said. "The most important and appropriate thing which can be done by administrators is to encourage and facilitate discussion by faculty members and students."

While Scholastic Aptitude Test scores have declined over the past 12 years, grades have been rising. A recent study of 197 universities revealed that undergraduate grades have gone up a half point from 1960 to 1973.

According to Institutional Research, the average GPA at SF State jumped from 2.67 in Fall 1966 to 3.22 in Fall 1968. The average GPA has fluctuated slightly around 3.0 since

that time.

SF State's average GPA 2.91 ranks in the middle of average GPA scores for other schools in the California State University and College system and is about the same as the University of California at Berkeley's average GPA.

The Art Department's revised grade definitions are aimed more directly at the student who is not an art major or does not have an emphasis. An "A" indicates an instructor recommendation that the student should consider the area of the course "as his area of emphasis in the Art Department."

But, Ralph Putzker, chairperson of the Art Department, said the new grading policy is "mostly a statement" by the department in an attempt to make instructors aware of grade inflation, and cannot force them to

revise their grading policies.

"I hope we will slow and turn grade inflation," Putzker said. "If we could only get people to think about it. It becomes meaningless to relate everything in superlatives."

Putzker said that giving a student a higher grade than he or she deserves can be harmful and misleading. He said that numerous times students have gone through the Art Department with an A-minus average only to be turned down by the department acceptance to graduate school.

Whitaker also felt grade inflation can be harmful to students.

"It is not fair to tell students that they are better than they really are," he said.

Whitaker said instructors have recently told him that students have

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

PHOENIX

centerfold

SAWDUST AND SUCCESS
THE MAKING OF A GUITAR

COSMETIC SURGERY
SCULPTING A SILICONE CHIN

"CREATIVE GROWTH"
SELF-ESTEEM FOR
MENTALLY DISABLED

Changes in the wake of SF State's strikes

by Doug Kott

It's been seven years since a student strike shut down SF State.

The issues behind the strike were not well publicized then, and they are not well known now. But the campus has changed because of them, and so have the people who were here during the strike.

The strike itself started on Nov. 6, 1968, when the Black Students Union called for all students to boycott their classes as a protest against racism.

The issue had been simmering for a long time. The BSU felt that they were being threatened by racist policies on campus. The Associated Students, for one thing, had just cut the funding to some of their special community education programs. At the same time, a new plan by the Administration resulted in a cut in the number of minorities who were admitted as freshmen.

The issue exploded with the firing of George Murray, the Minister of

Education for the Black Panthers. He was also a part-time instructor at SF State. In the Fall of 1968, he made some speeches calling for black students here to bring guns to campus, to protect themselves.

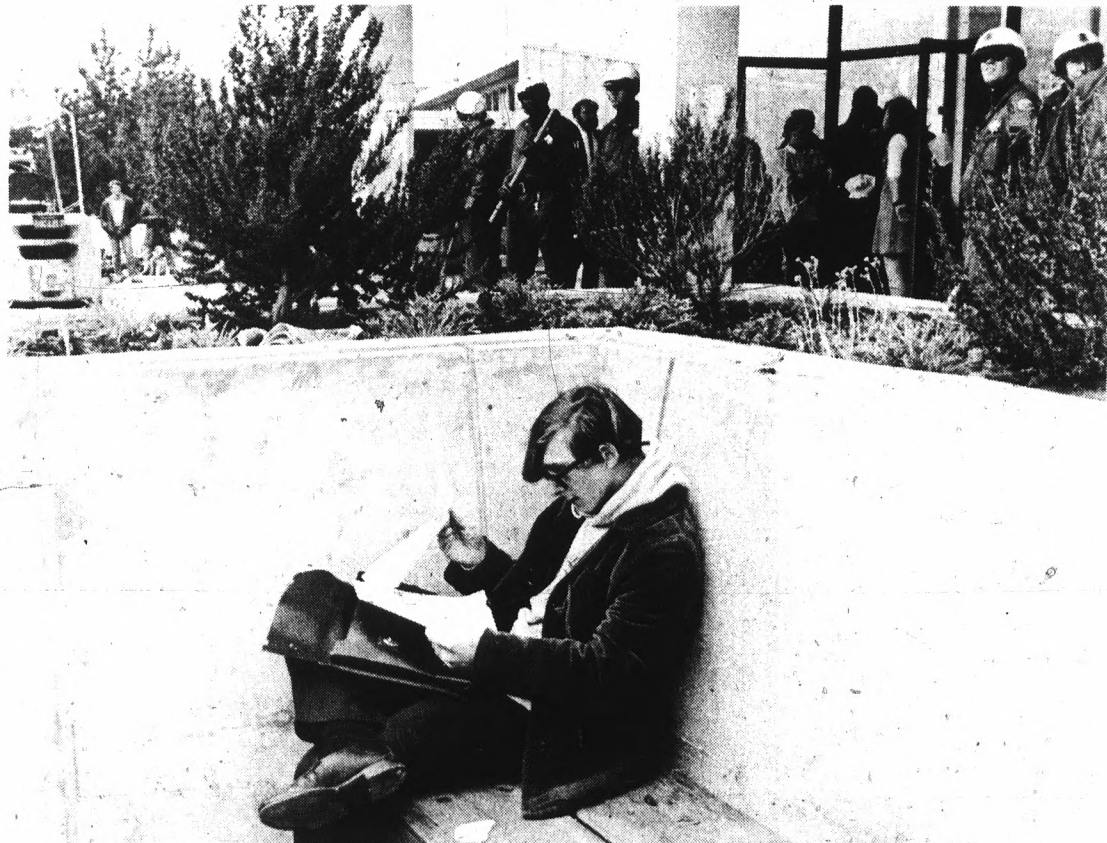
When he was fired, the BSU called for students to walk out in protest. They also, along with the Third World Liberation Front, presented a list of non-negotiable demands, which asked for an independent Black Studies and Ethnic Studies program to be set up here.

The first week of the strike was quiet, with no police and only a few incidents of violence.

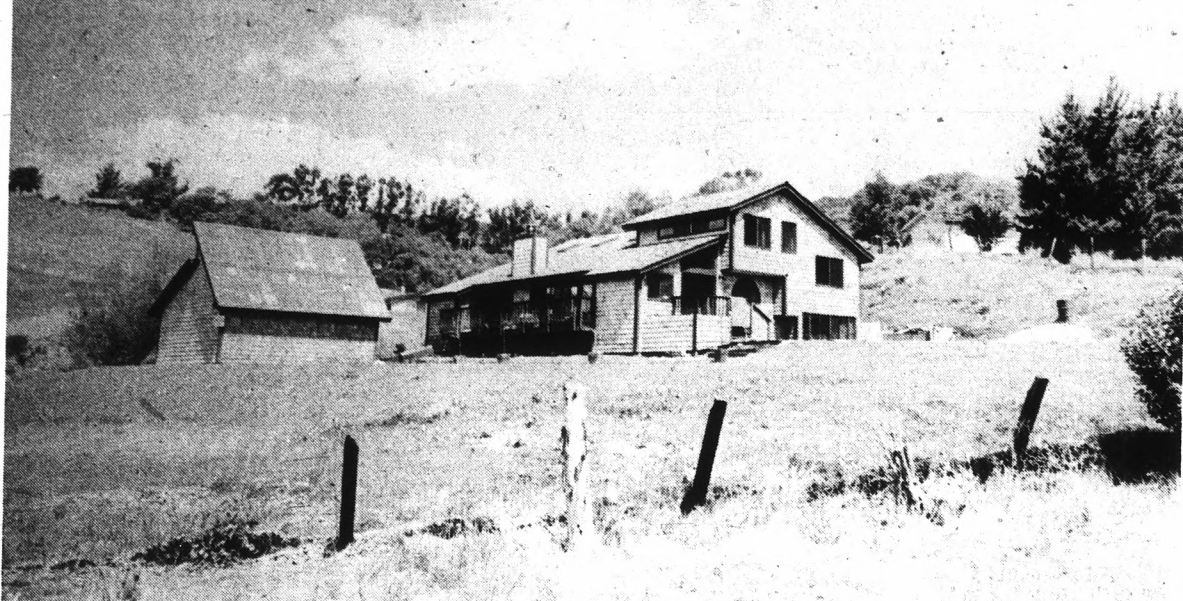
On Nov. 13, though, the police Tactical Squad marched onto campus, and a riot broke out. The students, who had been apathetic before, became polarized. Attendance fell to around 40 percent.

Throughout November, December and January, there were between 200

Continued on Page 5, Column 1



Solar power for SJ State



A look into the future: Portola Valley home equipped for Solar heating.

by Walther Ch. Wuttke

A new project at San Jose State will have students "basking in the sun" all year round.

Three of the University's dorms will be equipped with a solar heating system to heat hot water this fall. The system was designed and will be installed by students, faculty and administrators.

The \$125,000 project, funded by the California State University and Colleges Chancellor's Office, will match the size of the largest operating solar heating system in the country located in Atlanta, Ga.

"Project Helios," as it is called, will be realized by students in a solar workshop class conducted by environmental studies professor Donald W. Aitken. The students will either work on the design of the system or on an educational project using information gathered during the design and installation of the solar heater.

David Rozell, technical coordinator for solar energy application at San Jose State, said the new heating system will provide from 70 to 80 percent of the hot water used in the dorms. He estimated that the system will redeem itself in about eight years with savings on natural gas alone.

Rozell said it is economically more interesting to start with solar hot water heating because hot water is needed all year round whereas the dorms are heated only five months per year.

He expects, however, that in the future the dorms will be heated with solar energy.

The system which is designed to last for at least 20 years works very simply. On each dorm rooftop solar panels will be installed in a 45 degree angle to the surface of the roof.

Each solar panel contains a black coated solar collector through which water is pumped and is heated to about 140 degrees on a sunny day. On a cloudy day when the solar panels won't heat too well the hot water in the dorms comes from a 9,000 gallon storage tank where hot water is stored.

The system is designed to heat enough water for about two days. On stormy days or when the water temperature drops below a comfortable level the conventional heating system, which will be used as a back up unit, will automatically take over the hot water heating.

"Project Helios" is not the only solar energy activity at San Jose State. Since Monday students have been manning a switchboard to answer questions about solar energy. Aitken received a \$5,000 grant for it from the California Energy and Resource, Conservation and Development

Commission.

Rozell said the idea behind the switchboard is to explain questions regarding solar energy, but it is not thought to be a consulting service. The toll free number will be available to Northern California residents until the end of July, when the try-out period ends.

The South Bay is one of the centers for solar energy in the state. Many of the 40-odd solar heated homes in Northern California are in Santa Clara County. One of these homes belongs to Phil and Bobby Barry in Portola Valley.

When the Barry family decided they needed a bigger house last year they also decided to build an energy conscious home.

"We believe that there are energy alternatives," said Barry who works as an insurance executive in San Mateo.

After about five months of researching the possibilities of solar energy application, the Barrys decided on an \$8,000 system.

The Barrys, who have been living in the solar heated, 2,000 square foot home for three months, said their March PG&E bill was about \$30.

Barry said he would like to see big industry interested in solar energy which so far is the domain of many small companies.

He shows his home to people who are interested in this new form of energy to demonstrate that there is "nothing magic" to solar energy. His system works trouble free, according to him, and even if anything would go wrong it could be fixed easily with conventional methods.

Barry complains about the government because, according to him, it does not give enough support for the use of alternative energy. He has written to the Department of Housing and Urban Development twice concerning governmental interest in such



China Books & Periodicals, Inc.
Books, magazines, fine art prints, greeting cards, paper cuts, posters, stamps and other imports from the People's Republic of China

Open: Mon.-Sat. 9-6
Sun. 10-5

2929 24th Street
San Francisco, CA 94110

Phone: 282-2994
Free catalog on request

WANTED: COLLEGE STUDENTS

Come to Idaho for an unforgettable pack trip by horseback thru the Idaho Wilderness Area. Enjoy the majestic beauty, clean air, and pure water of the rugged Rocky Mountains unspoiled by civilization, roads or motorized vehicles. We are offering special environmental 5 day pack trips every Monday starting May 31 through August for \$195.00 per person plus 3% sales tax. We supply horses, meals, tents, guides - everything except your sleeping bag and personal gear. Come alone or form your own group. Reservation should be made now. Call or write:

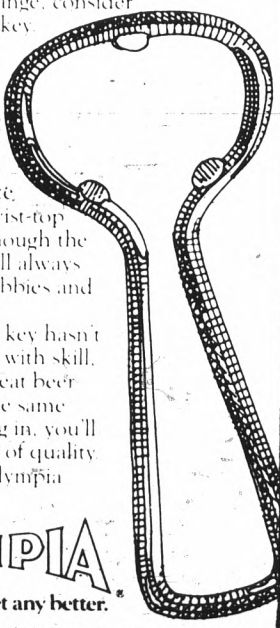
PECK'S PONDEROSA P.O. Box 57 Challis, Id. 83226
(208) 897-2303

Olympia Brewing Company, Olympia, Washington *OLY*

In a world buffeted by change, consider the unchanging church key. On a fateful day in October, 1919, Mac C. Rosenfeld received Patent #1,260,321 for it. A gleaming symphony of spring steel, the church key was used by three generations of thirsty collegiate Oly drinkers. Not until the twist-top was its utility questioned, although the discriminating Oly drinker will always keep one on hand for tax-Stubbies and Oldtime bottles.

The design of the church key hasn't changed because it was made with skill, ingenuity and simplicity. A great beer doesn't change for many of the same reasons. If it's done right going in, you'll have an unchanging standard of quality. Some things never change. Olympia never will.

OLYMPIA
Beer doesn't get any better.



Symposium '76

Gay students hold conference

by Pat Konley

Two days before making his statements about Gay policemen to the Harry S. Truman Democratic Club, Police Chief Charles R. Gain received "almost a standing ovation" at the First Annual Conference of the Gay Academic Unions of California held at SF State April 15-17.

"Gain was not a scheduled speaker, but when I saw him enter the room and called him to come up to the front, the room burst into applause," said John P. DeCecco, a psychology professor and faculty advisor to the

High grading to be curbed by instructors

Continued from Page 1

become more concerned about a well defined grading system as the fierce competition for professional jobs continues.

"Students want grades because the society, in many ways, requires that they have them," he said, indicating the good grades are a factor in getting a good job.

Methods for determining grades and instructor attitude toward grading are the two main kinds of problems, according to the undergraduate studies' slide presentation.

Whitaker said he felt instructor attitude on grading is the more difficult problem of the two because it is easier to agree on the implementation of grades, once one philosophy has been adopted, than to get instructors to agree on a common attitude.

The more technical problems of grading include dropping the lowest grade on an assignment before determining the final grade, giving "take home" exams and averaging in grades given for group projects, Whitaker said.

Instructors differ in their attitudes toward grading in that some grade for effort, some grade for progress, and others grade for positive reinforcement, in addition to grading for achievement, according to Whitaker.

He also said that some instructors give all A's and B's because they don't believe in grading.

Gay Academic Union on campus.

Since Gain has been chief, DeCecco thinks the gay community has had better, more open communications with police because Gain acknowledges the gay cause.

"In Los Angeles, the chief of police made a big public thing out of arresting those involved in an alleged slave auction, while Chief Gain has actually called for gay officers to come out and has given permission for us to interview police for our ongoing research exploring various ways some public agencies violate the civil liberties of gays," said DeCecco.

Each day of "Symposium '76" was devoted to a different theme of importance to gay life. On Thursday, the historical and anthropological aspects of gay life were discussed by Kinseyan researcher Alan Bell and San Francisco attorney Carol Ruth Silver in various symposia including "Gay History," "Literature and the Gay Experience" and "Growing Older."

On Friday, the topic discussed was whether gays could institute political change by working through organized institutions or use mass tactics such as a caucus.

Assemblyman Willie Brown spoke on the problems he had in getting the sex decriminalization bill passed and U.S. Senate hopeful Tom Hayden said he identified with the gay cause because he, too, had spent so much of his life outside the system.

The final day covered the on-going psychotherapeutic research

exploring whether or not all gays need intimate long-lasting relationships.

"We also discussed the problems caused by sexual stereotyping between gays," said DeCecco. "Because society calls for man to be dominant, problems arise in male relationships when they have to decide who will be the power figure, the first to make important decisions," he said.

"Women, on the other hand, have usually been thought of as sex objects by society," said DeCecco. "In lesbian relationships, this causes problems when it is time to decide which of the two is to be the dependent one because both have been indoctrinated to do so."

Other speakers at the convention included Elaine Noble, a Massachusetts state legislator and an open lesbian, Gay Activist Jim Foster, Human Rights Commissioner Jo Daly, District Attorney John Freitas, and Sheriff Richard Hongisto who spoke on special problems gays encounter in medicine, as single parents, and with established religions.

"Over 600 people attended," said DeCecco, "with about 125 of them coming from as far away as Lincoln, Nebraska, New York and Los Angeles."

"Women made up one-half of the participants and one-third of the audience," said DeCecco. "We also had a good representation by Third World Gays who previously found it hard to choose to identify with gays over their ethnic identity," added DeCecco.

AUTO PARTS

MAY COST LESS 25%-40% in DOWNTOWN SAN FRANCISCO
PHONE AND SEE

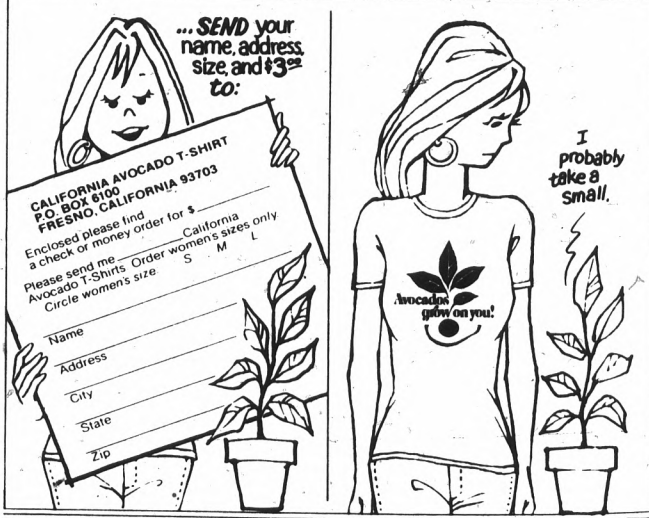
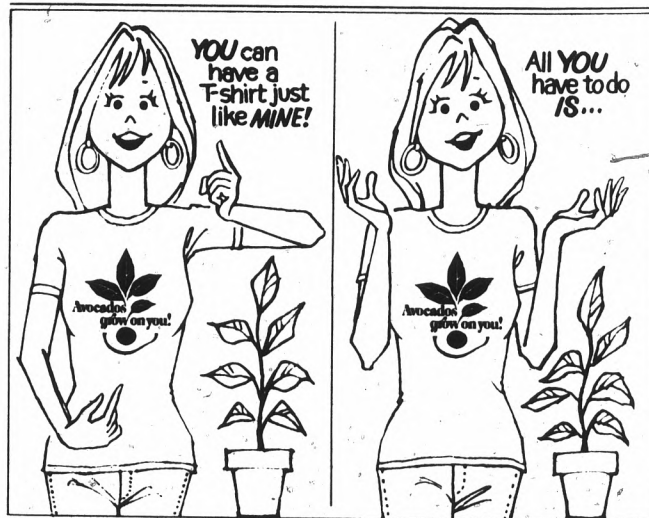
KRAY'S 160 7th St.
621-3311

20% Off on film, chemicals, supplies.
Featuring: Agfa, Ilford products, Fuji and the Great Yellow God



CASTRO CAMERA
864-1390 575 Castro Street S.F. 94114

Isadora and Her Avocado Plant.



Isadora's classic style T-shirt is made from pre-shrunk cotton and polyester blend so it fits just right. Form-fitting sleeves add to the lean tailored look you're after. Avocado green emblazoned on white.

INSIDE EVERY CALIFORNIA AVOCADO THERE'S A FREE TREE. AND SOMEONE TO TALK TO.



The San Francisco Center

... offers an OPENHOUSE, 2-4 pm on the 1st Friday of each month, for information about primal type therapy

2477 Washington St.

—or give a call 563-2484



HARBIN MANCHURIAN CUISINE

Manchurian Szechuan Mandarin & Shanghai Specialties
MONGOLIAN FIRE POT
MONGOLIAN BARBEQUE
Harbin Special Lunch \$2.50 per Person
GARDEN BANQUET ROOM 327 BALBOA ST. (BETWEEN 4th & 5th AVE.) RICHMOND DIST.

LOW COST AUTO INSURANCE

COLLEGE STUDENTS and YOUTHFUL DRIVERS

CSIS

CRAIG SNASDELL
INSURANCE SERVICE



QUOTE: 586-8753 S.F.

You Save ALL Ways When you shop One-Stop at Westlake Shopping Center

- ★ SAVE TIME
- ★ SAVE GAS
- ★ SAVE MONEY
- ★ SAVE ENERGY

Westlake Shopping Center
John Daly Blvd. at Lake Merced Blvd.
Daly City, CA 94105

Parkmerced cited

Possible fire trap

by Wendy Gilbert

The garden apartments in Parkmerced, the largest residential community in the Bay Area, have been designated fire hazards by the Bureau of Building Inspection.

In response to a citation issued by the Bureau, an alternate solution to installing fire escapes in the apartments will be presented to the Board of Permit Appeals before June.

According to City Attorney Thomas O'Connor, the 1,687 two-story apartments are in violation of the San Francisco housing code, which states that every floor must have two exits.

Richard J. Kilmartin, attorney for the Parkmerced Corporation owners, and Claude Scovill, the general manager, both claim that the code is not applicable to the Parkmerced units, and that outside fire escapes could result in injuries and burglaries.

"Chain ladders are great for an adult, or somebody that's 10 or over," said Scovill, "but how do you keep the four-year old child away from it? The roll-up chain ladders do not always go down all the way; we've had people drop off of them in the event of a fire."

Al Goldberg, head of the Bureau of

Building Inspection, disagrees that fire escapes invite burglars and lead to injuries.

"If we listen to those kind of arguments, there would never be fire escapes; everyone says that to avoid putting them in," he said. "I also don't believe it is the cause of burglaries."

"The fire escapes would only be used for emergencies. The alleged injuries are preferable to death."

Goldberg said he has alerted the State Franchise Tax Board, which will disallow a tax deduction on the property until Parkmerced complies with the code.

In the history of Parkmerced there has been only one fire death, which occurred in a tower apartment.

Scovill is in favor of installing a smoke detector in the upstairs hallway of every garden apartment. When the smoke rises an alarm will sound outside of the bedrooms, alerting tenants and the department. These \$30 detectors would cost almost a half million dollars. It would cost a minimum of \$300 per unit to install fire escapes, and the expenditures for any installation will result in increased rentals.

The Parkmerced Residents Organization has stated that it is 100 per cent opposed to the installation of fire escapes.

Rhoda Wilkinson, an SF State student and resident of Parkmerced, said, "It would ruin the beauty of the outside. There is an overhang above the porch, and I suppose if there was a fire I could climb out the window and shimmy down the post."

The garden apartments complied with the housing code in 1942 - 1946 when they were built. The present retroactive code, which was enacted in 1961, raises the level of safety of buildings constructed before that time, without enforcing the present standards.

During a routine reassessment earlier this year, the Bureau of Building Inspection selected 132 units to comply with the code.

Parkmerced is the only apartment complex being cited by the city, according to Scovill.

"What we've got is a restrictive code change being placed on the apartments," said Scovill. "It's changing the law, based on new technology and new historical fact data, to apply it to new construction. It's very restrictive to go back on something that was already in existence and have to make the changes."

"We're not disputing the safety of the occupants at all. We're saying that the garden apartments in Parkmerced are no different than any attached single family residence. There is currently new construction going on in San Francisco of apartment buildings of the same type (without two upper level exits.) The ramifications are fantastic in a city of this size because if you apply it to one, you should have to apply it to all."

Wrote Bradley, "One has to wonder how much white financing has affected their recent change from nationalism to integration."

It was only one year ago that T'Shaka told a *Chronicle* reporter that his goal for PAPO is "building love for black people, not hate."

---DCC, MH

Jane Fonda stumps for husband Tom

by Karl Schweitzer

When your spouse is running for the U.S. Senate, family campaigning is either required, unexpected, or unwanted.

Jane Fonda fills her daily schedule by promoting her husband, Tom Hayden, and recently made a campaign stop at SF State.

Fonda has been politically active for the last six years. In some circles, her reputation is that of a concerned voice speaking for the people. She has also been labeled a "rabble-rouser" and "loudmouth."

Her involvement in politics, and especially the Vietnam war, has been the basis for opinion formulation. Some applaud her work for the Hayden campaign, while others think she might be a detriment to gaining votes.

According to Fonda, 60 per cent of the registered Democrats are as yet undecided between Hayden and incumbent John Tunney, while the June 8 primary quickly approaches.

For the last 11 months, Hayden has requested to debate Tunney. So far, he has refused. Fonda believes that Tunney cannot make the issues public as his campaign is carefully fabricated. Her efforts to make Hayden's positions known have been a time-consuming task.

"I'm not going into a factory. I'm not going into right-wing Republican territory. I don't know what it would be like there. But, on campuses, in the

black community, in the chicano community, the areas where I've been going, the reactions are very enthusiastic. There's a lot of support."

She explained that for many minorities, being robbed of a historical past removed the foundation for building. During the first week in April, Fonda spent most of her time in the black communities of Los Angeles. She met with Rev. Jesse Jackson, a leader in the black movement, senior citizen groups, and spoke in churches.

Fonda, who describes herself as a fund raiser and organizer, has been concentrating her endeavors on campuses, women's groups, the black and chicano communities, Democratic clubs, and the gay community.

The Hayden campaign has received an endorsement from the Gay Caucus of the California Democratic Council (CDC). Fonda recently spoke at the Alice B. Toklas Democratic Club, and attended a fund raiser at the Barbary Coast, a gay bar in San Diego.

She described the responses as being "wonderful, because gay people must have allies in the government who will speak to their issues and their needs. And it's not fashionable. It requires politicians who believe that a healthy and strong gay movement is important for people whether they are gay or straight."

According to Fonda, a shift in consciousness and a change regarding "national threats" has emerged. For her it was easy to oppose the Vietnam war. She said those who came back and took a position against it deserve thanks and credit.

Working to support her husband was a collective idea. She finds her situation, though, to be different from most wives of political candidates.

"I think it must be very difficult for most politicians' wives," said Fonda. "There's a fundamental difference here, and that is that Tom is not a politician. He is not the normal male that runs for office and sort of relegates the wife to the wifely role of the woman behind the man, and she takes care of the house and kids. Tom and I decided collectively that it was something that should happen. It meant a great deal of personal sacrifice."

"I have always been involved in the political work that we've shared. I am an organizer as well as an actress. I pay the bills. Tom doesn't have any money."

Fund raising has been a major contribution of Fonda, and her association with media personalities has proven beneficial. Concerts planned for the near future will include the

SUMMER JOBS JOBS JOBS

College trained men and women will be considered to supplement our permanent staff in district offices throughout the U.S. These positions are full time summer jobs. We are searching for applicants who are ambitious, dependable and hard working. Excellent opportunity for advancement. You may continue to work on a part time or full time basis next fall if you desire. For district office address, or for appointment with our local manager, call Robbie 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

543-6761



Jane Fonda speaks for Senatorial candidate Tom Hayden.

Photo-Russ Lee

Doobie Brothers, Sarah Vaughn, and two shows at the Marin Civic Center by Boz Scaggs.

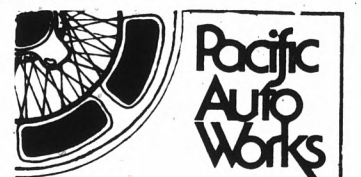
On April 25 in Los Angeles at the Roger Young Center, an evening hosted by Quincy Jones will include performers Bobby Womack, Rita Coolidge, George Carlin, Redd Foxx, and Lily Tomlin.

"And," said Fonda, "everybody from the sheriff of San Francisco to Ron Dellums to members of the State Legislature to Jack Nicholson and Sidney Poitier and on and on. People are going to be coming and dancing with the people who are coming."

Fonda's acting career has not been shelved. She is doing a movie this summer and is producing some films. This requires time even now for script meetings to discuss rewrites for the film she is currently producing.

"I can't really give an accurate assessment, but I would say that at least one-third of the time is spent up here, and maybe more."

"Most people live in the south, unfortunately, so a majority of time has to be spent there. I'm not sure that this is true, but my sense is that the northern part of California is much more politically sophisticated, much more stable politically."



All Foreign and Domestic Repairs
931-7825
Guar VW Engines at Peoples Prices

VW Tune Ups \$10.95 and Parts with Ad

1970 McAllister near Petrin Plaza

Magic Theater
Haircutting
Men & Women
Michael Smith
665-9675

1474-47th Avenue
San Francisco
Tuesday thru Saturday
11:00am-7:00pm
student rates

THINKING ABOUT PEACE CORPS?

Thinking about the Peace Corps and wondering what's in it for you?

If you can qualify, here's what's in it for you.

—the sense of satisfaction that comes from helping the people of developing nations help themselves.

—intimate knowledge of a new language and a new culture.

—growth and maturation as a person.

For S.F. State grads — or those who will have their degrees in June — the Peace Corps is offering volunteer opportunities that could send you overseas to begin training as early as July.

And it's easy to secure all the current Peace Corps information you need. Recruiters will be at the **STUDENT UNION** Monday through Thursday, April 26 - 29, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Individual interviews with the recruiters may be arranged easily, too. All you have to do is sign up in advance at Career Planning and Placement in Mary Ward Hall.

Most of the Peace Corps volunteer assignments for summer are in the disciplines listed below, and if you think you qualify it might be worth your time to arrange an interview or stop by the Peace Corps table when the recruiters are on campus.

EDUCATION

Primary teachers with credentials, secondary teachers in math, physics, chem, biology, general science and special ed. Positions open in Lesotho, Zaire, Botswana, Swaziland, Micronesia, Ivory Coast, Belize, Chile, Ecuador.

BUSINESS

Most positions require a bachelor's in business. Accountants, statisticians in demand. Assignments are in Cameroon, Paraguay, Micronesia, Guatemala, Ecuador, Tonga, Fiji, Botswana.

HOME EC/NUTRITION/DIETETICS

Assignments are in extension work, hospitals, curriculum development and teaching. Bachelor's degree required. Openings in Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Liberia, Nicaragua, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Ecuador and Chile.

PEACE CORPS

THINK ABOUT IT. FIND OUT WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU.

AS budget vote gets postponed until next week

An attempt to establish guidelines for determining procedures and criteria to be used in deciding how the Associated Students budget should be divided up ran into heated argument, and was finally passed over in favor of other issues.

A resolution requiring the Legislature's budget committee to advertise its meetings 48 hours in advance and allow them to be open to all interested parties passed. Another resolution calling for the reinstatement of all organizational budgets at last year's levels or higher was killed after much debate.

The Legislature held off voting on the Instructionally Related Budget and concurred with AS President LeMond Goodloe's opinion earlier this week when he vetoed the IR budget because he wanted to wait until the entire budget was completed before voting on any one part of it. No voting was held on any part of the budget.

Recommendations were heard from various programs and organizations who wanted to increase their budgets for this year. Objections and motions were voiced to have hearings on some organizations whose budgets had been cut.

Voting on the final budget was postponed until next Wednesday.

Controversial PASU advisor

Continued from Page 1

Education Code by teaching without a credential and without supervision.

The issue fizzled out in September, 1969, when Bradley was granted a temporary credential for Alameda County schools. Controversy over Bradley's teachings was left unresolved.

Since those days, PAPO has grown and broadened its activities. It currently runs a day care center and an all-black elementary school, sponsors cultural festivals, publishes *Afrikan Awakener* and Bradley's writings.

The group has also helped Obadiah Simba T'Shaka become an

international politician. Bradley traveled to Dar Es Salaam as Chairman of the North American Political Committee of the 6th Pan African Congress in the summer of 1974.

He fought vigorously against "integrationists" who advocated joining in armed revolution with militant whites.

Wrote Bradley, "One has to wonder how much white financing has affected their recent change from nationalism to integration."

It was only one year ago that T'Shaka told a *Chronicle* reporter that his goal for PAPO is "building love for black people, not hate."

---DCC, MH

Luie's Bait & Tackle Shop

All kinds of bait and fishing equipment: Blood Pileworms, Rods and Reels

Eva's Food and Delicatessen

Hamburgers, 29 cents and up; order of ribs, \$1.78; dinner \$1.00

We compete with price and quality.

5 Minutes From Campus On M-Streetcar 6 am to 9 am weekdays
195 Broad St. 5 am to 10 pm Sat.
586-5347 at Capitol Ave. 5 am to 6 pm Sun.

CALL FOR ENTRIES!

Academy of Art College 47th Annual Summer Study Grants

The Academy of Art College will award Summer Study Grants to deserving art students for the 1976 Summer Session. This program is offered as a public service to young artists as an opportunity to experience the quality education available at a professional art college. Students will benefit from an environment of highly motivated fellow art students together with the guidance of a professional faculty for six accelerated weeks of instruction.

SEE YOUR ART TEACHER OR COUNSELOR FOR FULL DETAILS AND APPLICATION INFORMATION!

or contact
THE ACADEMY OF ART COLLEGE
625 SUTTER STREET • SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102
(415) 673-4200

CRABS? TRIPLE X

wipes them out
The single application liquid that kills body, head and crab lice and their eggs on contact. Simple and safe to use. No prescription needed. Ask your druggist for Triple X.

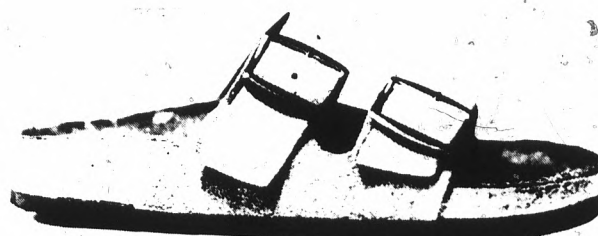
Youngs Drug Products Corp.
P.O. Box 5, Piscataway, NJ 08854

Western MEDICAL SERVICES, INC.

CALL NOW!!
We Charge No Fees
Top Pay! Flexible Hours!

572 Market St.
San Francisco
362-5486

Hillsdale Shopping Ctr.
San Mateo
341-3411



Birkenstock gentle on your feet

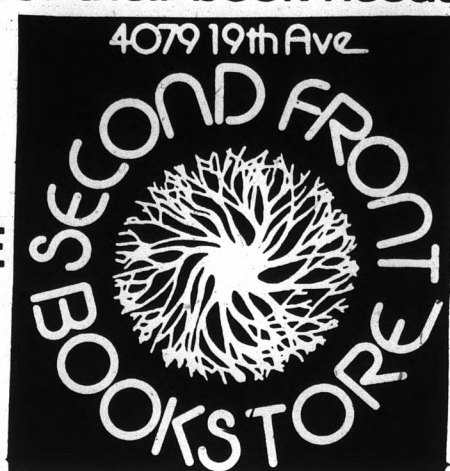
Birkenstock Footprints are different than other shoes. They are shaped exactly like your feet. They allow your feet the freedom to move as if you are barefoot on soft earth. They are open to allow the hygienic benefits of sun and fresh air.



For men, women and children
Complete Line of Birkenstocks
Expertly fitted

Iona's Natural Footwear
1734 Taraval
566-1616

During the current school year SF STATE students have saved thousands of dollars by coming to the Second Front first for their book needs. Because you like us — we love you



SO WE'RE ANNOUNCING

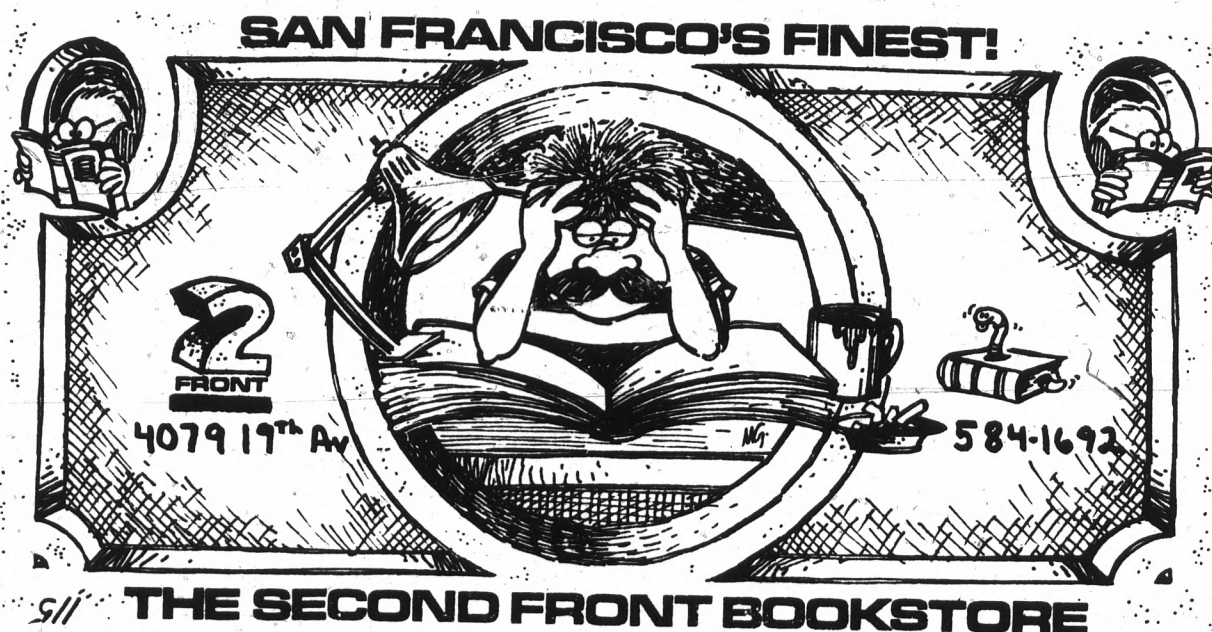
Customer Appreciation Days

April 29th through May 8th

TEN PER CENT OFF!!!

**ON EVERYTHING IN THE STORE
TEXTS! SUPPLIES! PAPERBACKS!
EVERYTHING!!**

HOURS
Monday - Thurs. 9:30 - 7 pm
Friday 9:30 - 5 pm
Saturday 10:30 - 4 pm



Aftermath of SF State's 1968-69 student strike

Continued from Page 1

to 600 police on campus at all times. By the end of January, there had been 731 arrests here, of which 80 had to be hospitalized. Ten bombs had been planted, and two went off. There was a total of \$16,000 damage to property. SF State had become famous, and so had S.I. Hayakawa, the new, "get-tough" President.

Later, a full-fledged Ethnic Studies Department was installed on campus. Black Studies is considered one part of the division.

The Educational Opportunities Program increased the number of minority students, slightly.

Gary Hawkins, a speech instructor who participated in the strike, isn't sure if it was all worth it.

"There were so many things that people wanted to achieve," he said. "There was so much they wanted to get done. I don't know if it worked."

Hawkins was a minor hero in the strike. He was the president of a teacher's group that went out on strike, in sympathy with the students, and to protest the way Murray had been fired.

On the first day of violence, when the police and students were fighting, his group forced its way between the two factions, letting the police withdraw in peace.

"Many of the faculty members who went out, struck because of the ethnic issues. A lot of the faculty were very committed to ethnic problems here," Hawkins said.

The faculty also went out, he said, because of the Administration's way of handling the situation.

"You had an enormous amount of frustration here then. You walked into class, and there was this fucking helicopter going around and around overhead. There were shots going off in the quadrangle. And there were loud-

speakers set up at the corners of the Library, with Hayakawa saying 'There are no innocent bystanders.'"

In the end, he said, the strike wasn't too successful for the teachers. Murray was not rehired; and, although the procedures for appealing a dismissal were established, they were taken away a little later by the California State University and Colleges Trustees.

Since then, Hawkins said, the college has changed, for the worse.

"I don't think the institution would strike again. The teachers might strike for money, but not for the quality of education."

Hayakawa," he said, "did as much to ruin this institution as any single source. Some of us helped him. And the times have changed, too..."

Seven years ago, Mason Wong, a 35-year-old insurance salesman, was also involved in the strike.

On Jan. 23, he was arrested in a

mass sweep of the quadrangle and charged with disturbing the peace, resisting arrest and refusing to disperse when ordered. He was also suspended from attending class for six months. He fought the suspension in Federal Court, and won -- after he graduated.

Wong thinks that the strike worked.

"When I was involved, the whole issue of ethnic studies was to turn around the whole system. It was supposed to become a part of every department, to turn around the idea that white people were the only ones to build America, or write poetry, or have a civilization. And it did."

Black students and third-world

students now had established programs to work in, he said. The real question now was whether the students enrolled in them understood their purpose.

"The programs may be too well-established," he said. "Some of the teachers are more socially conscious than the students."

As for the people who actually participated in the strike, Wong said they were never the same again.

"When I run into someone I knew then, we look at each other, right away, and kind of smile, and say 'Jesus, we got through it...'"

Nathan Hare, the instructor who

had been slated to be the chairperson of the Black Studies Department, had his contract terminated in the June following the strike.

Helen Bedesem, the Financial Aids coordinator then, and one of the people who the BSU demanded replaced, is now a music instructor.

The Tac Squad had its name changed to the Crime Specific Task Force. Although it still has a small riot unit, it is no longer just an anti-riot force.

S.I. Hayakawa retired in 1973, and he is now running for the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate. The experts think he'll get it.

FREE PORTRAIT SITTINGS FOR ALL

SENIORS

HOW:

Phone 469-2412 Or Drop In

WHERE:

2nd Floor, Franciscan Building
(The Old Bookstore) For Appointment

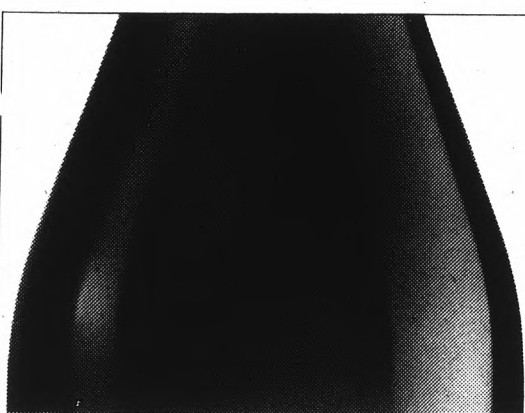
WHEN:

NOW! 9:00 AM — 1:00 PM
2:00 PM — 6:00 PM

WHY:

To Be Placed, at NO Charge, in the
Senior Section of the 1976
Franciscan Yearbook

(Standard Poses PLUS New Personality Portraits with Environmental Backgrounds)
CALL OR COME IN TODAY!!!!



PINK CHABLIS
OF CALIFORNIA

More than a Rosé, our Pink Chablis is a captivating wine combining the delicate fragrance of a superior Rosé and the crisp character of a fine Chablis. This wine is one of our most delightful creations. Made and bottled at the Gallo Vineyards in Modesto, Calif.

Paul Gallo

Julian Hall


TIME
Magazine
reports:

"Gallo's Pink Chablis recently triumphed over ten costlier competitors in a blind tasting among a panel of wine-industry executives in Los Angeles."

Time Magazine November 27, 1972 page 81

More than a Rosé.

PINK CHABLIS of CALIFORNIA — Gallo Vineyards, Modesto, California



We've Got NIK-NIKS

Nik-Nik Shirts in a great assortment of style & colors from \$34.

MAY DAY IS BUNNY DAY!

Our May Day Playboy Bunny will be at Bruce Bary from noon to 4:00 p.m., Saturday, May 1st. Come in and register to win a Playboy Club Key or a year's subscription to Playboy, now through May 22nd.

BRUCE BARY
SAN FRANCISCO

52 STONESTOWN
TELEPHONE 566-7522

Mon. thru Fri. 9:30 AM-9:30 PM
Sat. 9:30 AM-5:45 PM
Sun. 12 noon-5 PM

FREE HP-21 CALCULATOR

At Franciscan Shops



COME TO OUR
DRAWING APRIL 28th
12:30 p.m. AT
FRANCISCAN SHOPS
(BASEMENT LEVEL),
STUDENT UNION

YOU MIGHT WIN A
HEWLETT PACKARD
HP-21 CALCULATOR!

Retails for \$100.00

Just fill in the coupon below and hand it to
us at the Drawing.

Must Be Present To Win.

TIME: 12:30 PM

DATE: April 28th

PLACE: FRANCISCAN SHOPS
(Student Union Building, Basement Level)

NAME (Please Print)

STUDENT BODY CARD NO.

1 (one) Coupon
Per Student

PASU money flows to off-campus political group

Continued from Page 1

more than once in the past year. ■ Hodari, whose legal name is Wilton Martin, is the managing editor of the Bradley-run PAPO publication *Afrikan Awakener*. PASU paid him \$100 for a talk on "Organizing Newspapers and Newsletters" and "Techniques of Propaganda."

In addition, all payments for PASU printing before this semester went to "Hodari Graphics." In all, Wilton

Martin collected \$428.22.

Checks for "Hodari Graphics" went to three different addresses in an eight-month period. No firm by that name is listed in the telephone book, the County Clerk's Office or the California Franchise Tax Board.

There is no record of Hodari Graphics paying business taxes.

■ Simba Imara, a staff writer for *Afrikan Awakener*, spoke about "The Black Student and the Black Community" for 45 minutes and received \$150. Imara's address is 502 Lyon Street, if the authorization for his speaker's fees is correct. Polk's City Directory lists Ronald R. Franklin at that number.

Margo Franklin of 502 Lyon Street is the Treasurer of PAPO.

■ Albert Walker Jr. received \$150 for a 30 minute address on "Black People in America: A Historical Perspective." Lige Daily spoke for three quarters of an hour about the California prison system for the same fee.

The cancelled checks from the transactions show that Walker's check was signed over to Daily. An *Afrikan Awakener* story identifies Daily as a PAPO member.

A similar speaker's program exists at the University of San Francisco. Oba Simba T'Shaka figures prominently in a list of past speakers who received student money through that school's PASU, *Phoenix* has confirmed. So far, USF records of the transactions have been closed to reporters.

PASU pays PAPO very little directly. Accounting records show only a \$75 film rental paid to PAPO by name. But funds controlled by the highest funded on-campus organization have been a bonanza for PAPO members receiving financial reward as individuals.

The most prominent leader of both groups, Bradley, was paid the most money, \$800.

Both PAPO and PASU have been reluctant to say how many members they have.

Several features of the PAPO funding operation may be in conflict with state and federal regulations.

PAPO has been classified as a charitable trust for tax purposes since 1973. It has promised that "no substantial part of the activity of this corporation shall be directed towards propaganda designed to influence governmental bodies or their

activities."

Yet, the bi-monthly PAPO *Afrikan Awakener* has campaigned hard against school busing, integrated education, and has called for "wars of liberation" in Africa.

State law says that funded on-campus student groups may not discriminate on the basis of race or political affiliation.

PASU officers Walker, Goodspeed and faculty adviser Bradley have given written assurances that PASU "will not affiliate with local, state or national organizations which require its affiliates to support specific positions which contravene University policies" including the ban on race discrimination.

By its own statements, PAPO appears to exclude "Europeans" from its ranks. An article in Bradley's *Afrikan Awakener* describes PAPO's nine year history:

"The Civil Rights Movement taught us through bitter experience the utility of integrated organizations. Black-white unite and fight organizations tended to fight passively for white or middle class programs (integrated schools) with watered down tactics (non-violence)."

"The Pan African People's Organization has effectively operated because... of a correct ideological line."

Membership overlaps considerably and the cash flow is not difficult to trace.

When PAPO held a dance at its Malcolm X Unity House -- 1553 Fulton Street -- it was PASU that invited black students at SF State and paid for printed publicity.

The California Business and Professions Code says all persons doing

business under a fictitious name must file it with the County Clerk.

Hodari Graphics goes unlisted as does New Day Bookstore, the *Afrikan Awakener* and its parent Patrice Lumumba Press. Also unlisted is Sagittarius Press, where PASU now sends its printing business.

AS President LeMond Goodloe commented on T'Shaka's paid speech. "Wow... all this information is new to me. Things are very loose and we're going to have to start making things more explicit," he said.

"If the Legislature doesn't move on this, I'm sure the Board (of Directors) will."

There IS a difference!!!

PREPARE FOR:

MCAT DAT LSAT GRE ATGSB OCAT CPAT FLEX ECFMG NAT'L MED BDS

Over 35 years of experience and success

Small classes

Voluminous home study materials

Courses that are constantly updated

Tape facilities for reviews of class lessons and for use of supplementary materials

Make-ups for missed lessons

THOUSANDS HAVE RAISED THEIR SCORES

write or call:

25 Taylor Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94102
(415) 673-8321

Stanley H. Kaplan

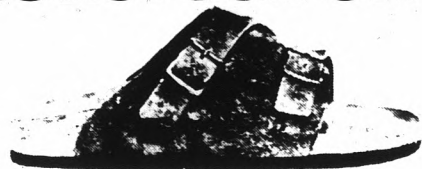
EDUCATIONAL CENTER

TEST PREPARATION SPECIALISTS SINCE 1938

1675 East 16th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11229
(212) 396-5300

Branches in Major U.S. Cities

Birkenstock Shoes



Byron's Shoes

**20 STONESTOWN MALL
665-7802**

Some things never change. First hinted at in 1919 with a patent for "a tool with which to open milk and fruit cans," the sleek steel line of the classic beer hook had to await the invention of the beer can by American Can in 1935.

When employee Dewey Simpson was detailed to invent this penultimate functional tool, he succeeded in uniting 30 years of thirsty threats with the contents of millions of cans of Oly.

It took skill and ingenuity and the result just can't be improved upon. The same goes for Oly. Some things never change. A great beer doesn't change. Olympia never will.

OLYMPIA
Beer doesn't get any better.

Afrikan Awakener's staff box
—including PASU members

CLIP THIS COUPON
For A FREE
Pocketbook At
Albatross Book Co.

166 Eddy St. (near Taylor)
1000's of Paperback and
Hardcover books at 1/2 price
All Selections Neatly Arranged

JOE'S APPLIANCES
2869 24th STREET

282-0221

Stoves
Refrigerators
Washers
Dryers

Repairs and Free Delivery
Mon-Fri 12:30-5:30, Sat. 9:30-5:30

Oui Fondue

Avez vous fondue? Oui, indeed we do. From the classic Swiss Gruyere to beef or lamb. Crisp vegetables and chocolate, too. They're all awaiting you at OUI FONDUE.

Open at 5:30.

752-3003 —
2435 Clement St. S.F.

GUITAR RESTORATION

The Finest Selection
Of Used Acoustic
And Electric Guitars
In Northern California

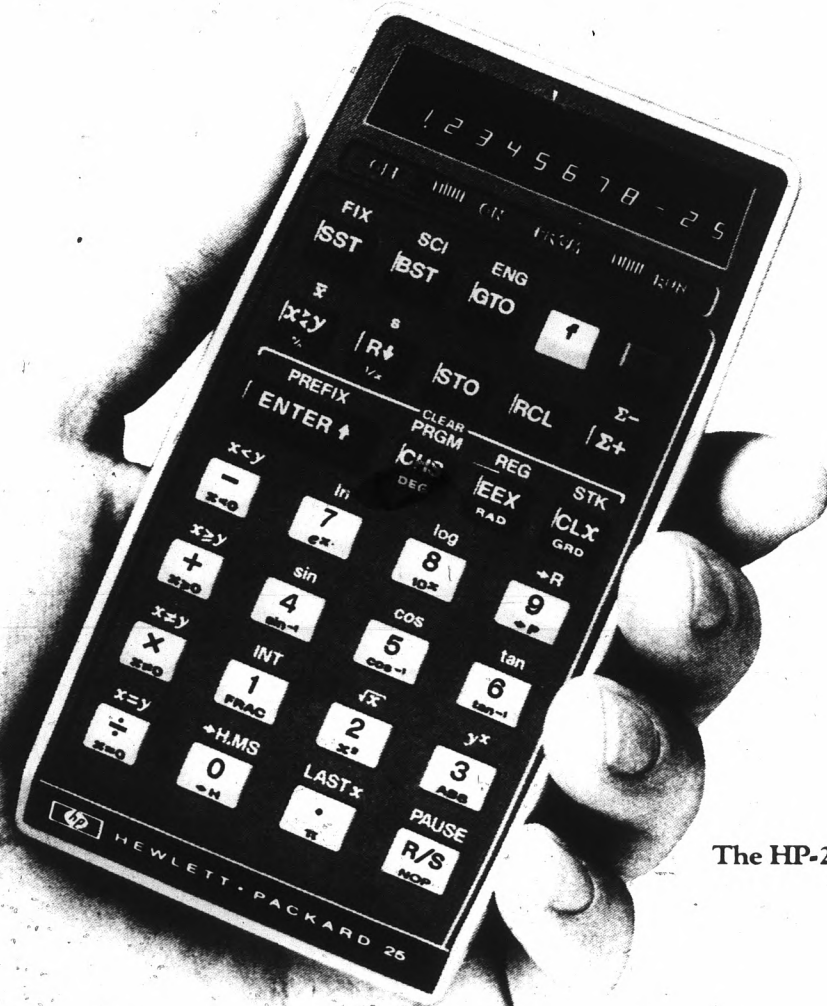
HIWATT AMPS
TAKAMINE GUITARS

25% Off on all Solid Tops

Premium Quality
Guitar and Amp Repair

1345 Grove St. Berkeley
524-9590
Mon. - Sat. 12-5

NOW. Complete Scientific Programmability from Hewlett-Packard for \$30 less than ever before.



The HP-25: Just \$165*

Think of the HP-25 as an electronic slide rule you can program completely. The reason: It solves repetitive problems easily and quickly.

Here's how. Switch to PRGM.

Enter the keystrokes you need to solve your problem once and then flip the PRGM switch to RUN. That's it. The only thing you have to do for each iteration from then on is enter your variables and press the R/S (Run/Stop) key. It's that simple.

The result: Repetitive problems are no longer a repetitive problem.

But that's only part of the HP-25 story. Here's more. You can add to, check or edit your programs at will. You can also write one-second interruptions into your program in

case you want to note intermediate answers. And because the keycodes of all prefixed functions are merged, the 49-step program memory can actually store up to 147 keystrokes. (How's that for a memory capacity?)

What's more, you can store numbers in eight data registers and perform 72 preprogrammed functions and operations (logs, trig, mean deviations, rectangular-polar conversions, summations—you name it). Not to mention RPN logic, fixed decimal, scientific and engineering notation; and much, much more.

In fact, if you wanted to know all the HP-25 can do for you it would take a book. But don't worry, we've already written one—125 pages worth—just chock full of applications programs and problem solutions. Such as Algebra and Number Theory, Numerical Methods, Statistics—even Games. In detail.

And don't forget the best news. The price. The HP-25 was an exceptional value at \$195. Right now it's an out-and-out bargain at \$165*.

The HP-25. There's never been a calculator with this kind of capability at this kind of a low price before, with HP's name on it. And you know what that means. Design, performance and a back up support system you just can't get anywhere else.

The HP-25 is almost certainly available at your college bookstore. If not, call 800-538-7922. (In Calif. 800-662-9862) toll-free to find out the name of your nearest dealer.

HEWLETT PACKARD

Dept. 650F, 19310 Pruneridge Avenue, Cupertino, CA 95014
Sales and service from 172 offices in 65 countries
*Suggested retail price, excluding applicable state and local taxes —
Continental U.S., Alaska & Hawaii 6/15/75

Stu

The al
prove dis
When
should go
up in th
thorough
distribute
One o
is that st
money ha
instead of
children i
Regard
have bee
them. If
unfortun
won't or
Attorney
student f
There
today's s
misspent
longer be

Unions r
ness for the
may seep
but look at
Recent
(local 265
had an attac
of Yellow C
the health
Conference
sion Fund.
In the m
strike when
running an
chance to
serve the p
decided to s
This prom
down opera
they did not
to pay the m
The union
of Yellow C
paid. The u
the employe
The purp
movement i
the lot of t
tect him fro
Blatantly
doing the c
has placed i
"We've got
sure to pay
good is a pai
pension fun
ineligible to
can't pay th
officials bene
The emp
paid first; th
In anothe
had been a
here for th
effect fired
ently banne

Romi
See

When en
did at State
expanding c
and staff en
budget doll
ment begins
changes in t
of support.
San Fran
to insure th
tunities to o
and staff.
Since our
tial that we

Phoeni
newspaper
school yea
Journalism
University
the Phoen
pressed in
The edito
cessarily r
ions of t
nalism or
tion.
Nationa
by Nation
using Serv
Researc
appearing
made poss
Reader's L

160
San Fran

Opinions

Student fund abuse must stop

The abuse of student funds exposed in today's Phoenix should prove disconcerting to many members of the SF State community.

When money paid in good faith by students -- money which should go to support such endeavors as a child care center -- winds up in the pockets of off-campus individuals, it's time for a thorough re-evaluation of the manner in which student funds are distributed by the AS.

One of the most disturbing aspects of AS money management is that students have no way of knowing exactly how long their money has been going into the coffers of off-campus organizations, instead of buying more books for low-income students or milk for children in the day care center.

Regardless of how long these insidious financial manipulations have been going on, steps must be taken immediately to stop them. If the AS can't clean up its own operation -- and unfortunately evidence exists which would indicate they either won't or can't -- other parties may assume the task. In 1969, the Attorney General of California put the AS into receivership after student fund abuses were uncovered.

There are serious and far-reaching implications revealed in today's story. The manner in which student funds are spent, or mispent, by the AS and the organizations it subsidizes, can no longer be ignored.

Union bosses pull the strings

by Jack Svirsky

Unions nowadays are only in business for themselves -- no one else. This may seem a rather harsh statement, but look at the evidence.

Recently the Chauffeurs Union (local 265 of the Teamster affiliate) had an attachment put upon the assets of Yellow Cab Co. for money owed to the health and welfare plan and the Conference of Western Teamsters Pension Fund. This totaled \$1.2 million.

In the middle of the craft workers' strike when Muni Railway is not running and cab drivers have a real chance to clean up financially, and serve the public besides, the union decided to serve the attachment.

This prompted Yellow Cab to shut down operations, ostensibly because they did not have the money necessary to pay the money owed.

The union tied up all of the assets of Yellow Cab before the drivers were paid. The union got their money and the employees got none.

The purpose of the labor union movement in this country is to better the lot of the working man and protect him from abuse by his employer. Blatantly, in this case, the union is doing the opposite. Here, the union has placed itself above the worker -- "We've got ours; you get yours, but be sure to pay your union dues." What good is a paid-up health and welfare or pension fund when the members are ineligible to receive them because they can't pay their dues? Only the union officials benefit.

The employees should have been paid first; then the union.

In another case an employee who had been a member of a local union here for the last eight years was in effect fired from his job and permanently banned from ever working in

that particular industry again. His offense: criticizing a union official for dereliction of duty.

The termination was done illegally by using the excuse that the member was two months delinquent in paying his union dues. He tried to pay them, but they refused to accept them.

Only through the intervention of the National Labor Relations Board was his job restored. The entire union hierarchy ignored the wrongdoing in a conspiracy of silence. They didn't want to hurt a fellow official.

Once again there is the strike in San Francisco. The union bigshots such as Joe Mazzola, president of the plumbers' union, who receives \$42,345 a year plus expenses, are telling their members to hang on and they'll win.

Meanwhile the members are not getting paid. It's easy for a man who is getting paid, strike or no strike, to say this. He's not suffering. Let the union leaders come down off their thrones and become just another working stiff. Then they'll have real empathy for the worker.

These are just a few instances in a long list of union abuses. Members get \$50 a month after 20 years of membership while some officials receive a million dollars a year, and initiate violence against union dissidents, engage in blacklisting, and so on.

Unions are becoming what they were started to prevent, oppressors of the working class. Who will protect the workers from the unions?

It is time the unions were restored to their membership and not under the control of grossly overpaid union bosses. Unions have a beneficial and necessary function in our society. At the moment they're not fulfilling it.

Romberg's viewpoint

Seeking unexplored opportunities

When enrollments in a college or university are expanding rapidly, as they did at State in the last two decades, the institution enjoys the benefits of expanding capital and operating budgets. The physical plant expands, faculty and staff employment increases, and the state budget generally provides more budget dollars for institutional experimentation and innovation. As enrollment begins to level off, however, the institution must consider fundamental changes in the way it uses its resources, and also consider alternative sources of support.

San Francisco State University is now doing both of these things in order to insure that we can continue to provide expanding educational opportunities to our students and greater professional opportunities to our faculty and staff.

Since our yearly operating budget is virtually at "steady state", it is essential that we gear our operations to getting the most from our dollars. We

No AS funding hurts foreign students

by Walter Ch. Wuttke

The decision to stop funding the International Student Center should be reconsidered. The ISC has been in existence for two years now and

during that time it has helped many foreign students to get along at SF State.

Foreign students have more problems getting acquainted with this

campus than American students. Language problems and cultural differences form a considerable burden for new foreign students. The ISC was founded two years ago to help ease this burden.

When I came to SF State 15 months ago I did not know anybody here, but through the ISC I made friends and did not become isolated, as many foreign students do. The ISC provided a chance to exchange experiences and to talk without fear that somebody would laugh at my accent.

The Center helped me to better understand differences that exist between my home country and the United States. And most important, by meeting students from other countries I improved my understanding of different cultures.

Besides these services, the ISC provides assistance like housing and job referral. This help is vitally important because of the difficult legal position of foreign students.

The recent criticism of the ISC stems from a change in personnel and

a subsequent change in policy. Projects that were started at the end of the '75 spring semester were abandoned. This action led many students who were deeply involved in the programs not to show up any more.

But the fact remains that foreign students need a place on campus where they may go and receive some help. Even a friendly conversation is valuable.

The services of the ISC can be incorporated in the International Student Office, which has handled mainly immigration problems. But such an arrangement would not enhance the spirit of the ISC. The ISO does a good job and should be commended for it, but it remains an Administration office.

Foreign students pay about \$10,000 per year in fees and I think that they have the right to receive some services in return, especially considering the fact that programs like the child care center for 80 children are funded with more than \$60,000.

Rights for cops?

by Mike Hutcheson

Get ready for a bitter fight over complaint procedures for police misconduct. The San Francisco Police Commission is now studying a 26-page "final draft" of a proposal sure to anger the boys in blue.

The proposal has broad support from a number of the city's neighborhood organizations, including a few at SF State. It went before the Commission on April 14, and debate will begin on Wednesday, April 28.

The proposal would establish an Office of Citizen's Complaints composed of non-cops responsible to the commission. Already some policemen have expressed concern that the office may interfere with police internal affairs operations.

But that is only the beginning. The measure provides for a lengthy form, available in Spanish, Chinese and Tagalog, to be filled in by those making complaints. However, according to the proposal, "...the reluctance or refusal of the complainant to prepare a complaint form shall not impair his or her right to lodge a complaint. If the complainant will not fill out the form, or sign it, it shall be completed by the employee or department member with whom the complaint is lodged."

"Complaints shall be accepted in writing, in person, by telephone, or by any other means of communication, whether the complainant offers his or her name or submits the complaint anonymously."

In other words, nothing prevents cops from getting a barrage of phony gripes from anyone with an axe to grind. Won't that do wonders for morale down at the Hall of Justice?

The proposal does say that the office would make complaint records public. But it would not reveal the name of the complainant except to the accused cop. In the case of anonymous tips, the officer could easily become the target of a crank. Five complaints in a 12-month period would automatically subject a police officer to a hearing by the commission.

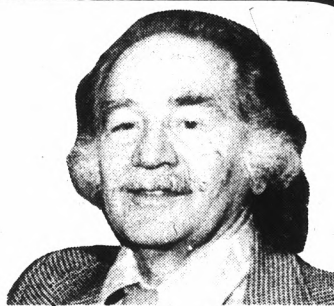
The pledge of anonymity was made to protect the public from police retaliation. Yet, the right to confront one's accuser is fundamental to the American system of justice. Before the Commission can resolve the conflict, it

will hear vehement protests from the cops and self-righteous indignation from the neighborhoods.

Both sides are digging in for a long hard battle.

Guest Column

"Am I my brother's keeper?"



by Dan Posin

"Am I my brother's keeper?"

Someone asked that question, long ago. And what has the answer been, through the ages?

Even today, the answer is the same.

Consider, for example, the statement of one scholar, a professor of Human Ecology, as he contemplated the problem of mass starvation among the poor nations. He advised Americans and citizens of other rich nations to give up the feeling that we can save the world; and do not establish a world food bank-it will produce, he said, "a population disaster" that would only permit the poor nations to have more babies and further despoil their environments. Adopt, instead, he advises, the ethics of the lifeboat, in which no more persons are taken aboard, even though hundreds are drowning, that can be contained in the boat.

Is that a good analogy? It may be a comforting one, for him. Seemingly, such a person would be unresponsive to Immanuel Kant's observation, "There are two things which fill me with eternal wonder--the starry skies above us, and the moral law within us."

If, then, a professor of Human Ecology at a notable University gives forth the dictum of save yourself and let the waters engulf the others, what can one expect from a mere politician? Or your friend next door? (One of the foremost supporters of "feed the hungry," it should be noted, is Senator Dick Clark of Iowa.)

The fact of the matter with regard to food is this: The fertility of soil is mainly a consequence of human labor, and most possible crop lands have not been properly worked as of today, and many have not been worked at all. But with devoted application of science, miracles can be performed as was exemplified by agricultural scientist Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, who, through development of new types of seeds and techniques was able to bring about the green revolution, the production of rich new food crops for a number of countries afflicted with mass starvation. No one needs to drown. All that is needed is intelligent guidance and work. For example, consider the fact that the soil of much of Europe was originally soggy, acid, poor in nutrient content. Now, after many years of cultivation, it is full, rich and superbly productive. This is also true for Japanese soil and for the soil of Finland. And it can be true for India and many other soils in many other lands.

The power of the human mind and human muscle, abetted by benevolent technology, is essentially unlimited. But most of all, what is needed today is a caring and generous spirit on the part of the fortunate. "Man does not live for himself alone," wrote the great chemist, Mendeleev; "Only man or being on a lower level lives for himself alone, like a microcosm or infusoria."

In contrast, I recall when I lived in Panama a professor newly arrived from Germany remarked to me one day, "I understand that the Panamanian workers are asking for higher wages. These simple people should not be given any raises. They'll just spend the money getting drunk." In my experience, the "simple" people of Panama, and of all the countries where I have lived, are just as intelligent, just as sensitive, just as intuitively-gifted as are any of the "unsimple" people anywhere. In fact, one of the most prized human attributes for Latin peoples is the quality that they call "simpatico"--a friendly person, an understanding person, a charming person, a really human individual. And a country which is occupied by a "civilized" foreign power, straight across the country's full width, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, is hardly inspired to perform heroic indigenous achievements, whether in agriculture or in intellectual pursuits. Freedom is of the essence. And then one may witness miracles in the free play of liberated intelligence applied to the problems of the land.

The fact is, also, that when we properly help the unfortunate countries and raise their standard of living, birth rates begin to decline. Moreover, if the destructive power of war is eliminated, and also the waste of military spending, the whole planet can have a re-birth. To such work, for example, Philip Noel-Baker has dedicated his life and, now in his eighties, is still working for general disarmament and peace on our planet.

At present, regrettably, though the population of the planet is increasing, food production is falling off by one per cent every year. The sad fact is that two-thirds of the planet's people do not have enough to eat and, due to a lack of protein, great numbers of children are victims of brain damage. The "white" people are not by nature superior in intelligence as one expert in transistors would have us believe. The white people often are "the haves," often through dubious achievements, and simply eat better. The work of the Linus Pauling Institute of Science and Medicine attests to the power of nutrition not only for the capacities of the body but also for the mind. It would be a great day for people everywhere if the Institute could find its fuller expression as a part of a United Nations University, dedicated principally to the problem of nutrition. (There is an effort, in fact, being made to establish a Center of the UNU in the San Francisco Bay Area, with specialization in nutrition and work, also, in international medicine, environmental human rights, natural resources, shelter, human awareness and development, and creative arts.) The great work in nutrition carried on at U.C. Berkeley and Davis, and also at the Stanford Food Research Institute, likewise could go far in alleviating the human condition through the manifold capacities of a United Nations University specializing in finding ways to feed the inhabitants of our planet in a life-promoting manner.

In conclusion, may I say that human beings can achieve almost anything that they may dream of--the need is to dream and aspire to a great ideal.

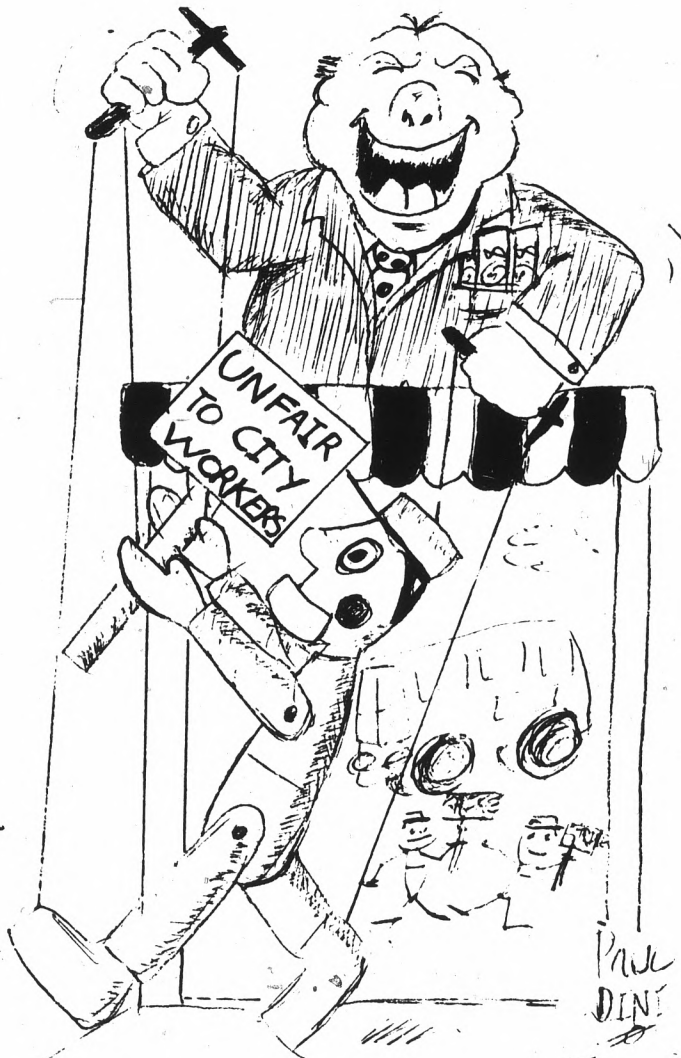
Browning reminded us, once, that "A man's reach must exceed his grasp--or, what's a heaven for?"

And, as a corollary we must be on guard against negative people, those who tell us that the planet cannot be saved, that peace is impossible, that many must starve, that an idea will not work, that one humanity--a federation of the world--cannot be achieved. Such people, perhaps through lack of faith, or because of meager confidence, or through personal frustration, or as a result of poor nutrition, only impede a project or an idea or a dream.

Edmund Burke once wrote: "All that is necessary for evil to triumph is for enough good people to do nothing."

Thus, lands everywhere can be made more productive--through research, through education, through international and simpatico dealings, through justice. Through being your brother's keeper.

Dr. Posin as a professor at the Center for Interdisciplinary and Innovative Science here.



Phoenix / 1976

Managing Ed. Caroline Scarborough
City Editor Pat Gerber
Assoc. City Editor Jim Sullivan
Special City Editor David Boitano
News Editor Penny Parker
Assoc. News Editor Lane Fabian
Copy Editor Brad Rovnpera
Assoc. Copy Editor Cheryl Carter
Editorial Richard Hanner
Photo Editor Michael Rafferty
Feature Editor Sharon Kato
Arts Editor Curtis Glenn
Sports Editor Marshall Kido
Business Manager Edna Lee
Co-Ad Managers David M. Cole
Julie L. Johnson
Workshop Coordinator Bill Chapin



Phoenix is a weekly laboratory newspaper published during the school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State University. The official opinions of the Phoenix editorial board are expressed in the unsigned editorials. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.

National advertising is handled by National Educational Advertising Services.

Research for some of the stories appearing in the Phoenix has been made possible by a grant from the Reader's Digest Foundation.

1600 Holloway Avenue
San Francisco, California 94132
(415) 469-2083

A day on the artificial green: the wide world of pee-wee golf

by Phil Weidinger

"Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen, this is Chris Shankit along with Bywalk (don't run) Nelson, welcoming you to the third round of the 35th annual Bing Clawsby Pro-Am Pee-Wee Golf Championship.

"The action today will take place over two of the better miniature golf courses in the Bay Area: Country Club Golf Course, located in Redwood City off the Bayshore Freeway at Marsh Road, and Golfland, USA, on East El Camino Real, Sunnyvale.

"Bywalk, the first two rounds of play have produced record-breaking scores. Why's that?"

"Wail Caaaris, the conditions of the courses, the beautiful weather, and the talent that these golfers lend to the game have been the main factors. And as always at the Clawsby, the ground-keepers are doing a fine job. The fairways and greens are in magnificent condition, the height of the carpets is one-sixteenth of an inch, making for lightning-quick putts, but the players are up to the occasion."

"Yes, they certainly are Bywalk.

"As our cameras pan out over the courses you can see the plush surroundings; the rolling hills of blue, green, yellow and red carpets, the beautiful, gushing fountains, and the slow moving creeks that intertwine the entire course.

"But these peaceful looking courses can wreak havoc to the gambling golfer. Without an accurate stroke a player won't be able to roll the ball up the volcano-shaped greens and make it stay, nor be able to put the shot through the moving doors in the windmill, schoolhouse, or castle obstacles."

"That's right Caaaris. Without the proper speed the ball won't be able to clear the ramps and fall into the bulls' eye on those skee ball holes, and the same goes for those water jump holes."

"Don't forget the loop-the-loop hole either, Bywalk.

"You know, Bywalk, that the two Golfland, USA courses are almost 19 years old. That's when Ben Kenney designed them and had them built. That

Masters in engineering he picked up in Canada plus some of his ideas for new types of obstacles has revolutionized the game."

"That's right, Caaaris. I remember when I first played the game back during the Depression. Some of the courses had real grass, while others were carpet. But the only obstacles were planter boxes that were moved around once in a while for a little variety."

"Well, it's a whole new game today. Bywalk. And Ben Kenney just doesn't have ownership in this course, but in nine others throughout the state, all in the Golfland chain, under Kenro Enterprises."

"That's right, Caaaris. Too bad we don't know as much about the Country Club Golf Course here in Redwood City. I phoned here Tuesday, but the manager wouldn't believe it was me, Bywalk Nelson, and that I was writing an article, so he refused to give me any information over the phone, except the price of his green fees. But, still it's a nice place, with three 18 hole



The fantasy scenery at the pee-wee golf course.

Photo-Martin Jeong

courses, a recreation room and a snack bar."

"You know, Bywalk, that the game today is as popular as ever. During the summer and on weekends, it's not at all unusual to have as many as 1000 people play a course. And in the Golfland chain, they've had over a million people a year play on their nine courses.

"That's right, Caaaris."

"And now Bywalk, as we do every week on telecasts, what hints can you give our viewers to play better Pee-Wee golf?"

"Wail, Caaaris, the stance and the swing are of the utmost importance. The two ingredients in a good stance are: (1) Bend over far enough so that your arms hang freely with some flex

at the elbows and (2) keep your eyes directly over the target line.

"That's all the air time we have for today, but we'll be back tomorrow to show the tournament to its full conclusion. So until then, this has been Chris Shankit and Bywalk Nelson saying good bye for now."

by Frankie Garland

He stood there firmly, gazing into the sun-and-memory-soaked bay from the Hyde Park Pier. With a fishing rod solidly entrenched in both hands, the man did not appear to be much taller than his anchovy bait.

But lack of height has never prevented Nate Fineman from indulging in a variety of activities. One of these has been fishing, which Fineman has done quite a bit of in his 79 years.

"I've been coming down here since 1933, when the WPA (Work Projects Administration), built this pier," said Fineman. "I like to catch a few fish now and then, but on a day like this,

I'm happy with the fresh air and sunshine."

Fineman said the number of fishermen dotting the pier has dwindled noticeably since the forties and fifties.

"On the average day, we'd have 300 or 400 down here, but now you'd be lucky to get 50 or 75. And that's with the kids out of school."

Changes in the bay itself may have precipitated the decline in the number of anglers, according to Fineman.

"There's been three oil spills in the bay, you know," said Fineman. "And they're always dredging, which stirs up the mud and the food at the bottom."

Despite such conditions, Fineman patronizes the pier on the average of three days a week. He brings with him one of his six rods, a healthy supply of anchovies to use as bait, and a sack lunch, along with several tools of the trade. Fineman usually arrives at the pier around 8 a.m. and remains there until nearly 3 p.m.

"When I get home, my wife has my meal all ready for me," he said admiringly.

When asked if his wife, who has been "partners" with Fineman for 53 years, can handle the rod and reel, he shrugged.

"We go with another couple to fish for bass between Vallejo and Napa, but she's not much of the outdoor type. Now me, I'm the real outdoor type. I never hunted though. I don't like to handle a gun."

Fineman manages to tear himself away from the pier once or twice a year to accompany his wife to Palm Springs. He is hardly awed by the resort town's reputation as a mecca for the well-to-do.

"I can take or leave any goddamn town, even Palm Springs. If you don't play cards or something, you might as well go to bed at 6 o'clock. Now me, I always find things to do there," he added slyly.

One of the "goddamn" towns Fineman chose to leave was New York City.

"I left Harlem to join the Navy in 1914," he said. "And in those days you had to be built like a brick shithouse before they'd take you in. Now, jeez, they'll take you with a leg missin'."

Growing up in a jungle like Harlem, one quickly learns the finer points of hand-to-hand warfare.

"I was always a small guy, and I had to learn to defend myself, like everybody did," said Fineman. "We might end up in jail for a night, but it wouldn't be for stealing, it would be for fighting now and then."

Fineman refined these skills to a point where he was able to begin fighting in the ring. After settling in San Francisco in 1915, he began making a living by training professional boxers, while peddling shoes on the side. Even today, Fineman will wheel and deal a few pairs of shoes per week for a downtown shoe store. As Fineman puts it, "I've never been in the red. Somehow, I've always made a buck."

A tug on the line signaled to Fineman that he was being paged by an underwater visitor. Slowly and methodically, he reeled in a huge crab, and displayed it for all to see. Several young boys gathered around staring at the catch. One of the boys asked him what he was doing, and Fineman, without hesitating a second, answered, "I'm milking a goddamn cow."

He wrestled momentarily with his back pocket, and soon he was leafing through his wallet, pointing out several photos of his grandchildren. Fineman beamed, and put the wallet back.

"My picture, you'll find in the post office," he added.

Like
Adventure?
TRY
SPORT
PARACHUTING

Steven's Para-Loft
Oakland Airport
near the corner of
Doolittle & Langley
569-5358

THE OTHERS CO.
of San Francisco
**SPECIAL
STUDENT
PREVIEWS
ONE DOLLAR**
of Joe Orton's play
LOOT
Previews Thursday & Friday
April 22 & 23 Only
8:30 at the Showcase
430 Mason Street
San Francisco

A 44-pound sturgeon has been Fineman's largest career catch off the pier, but he wasn't overly excited.

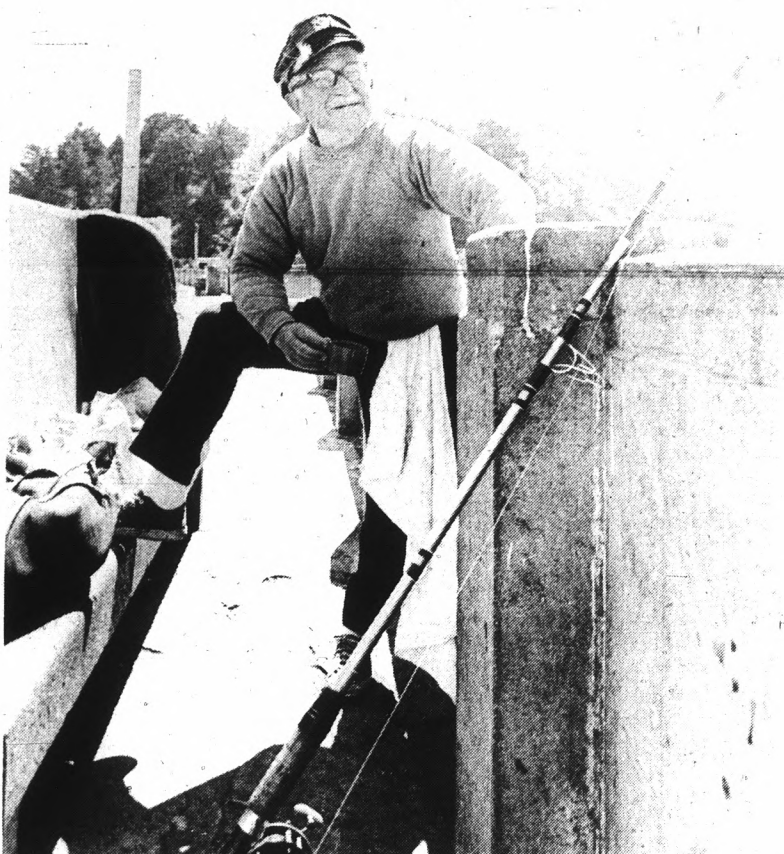
"Sturgeon's a delicacy, you know, but it's too rich for me. I like lobster, shellfish, prawns, oysters—that ought to tell you I'm from New York," Fineman said in reference to his phonetic doctoring of the word "oyster."

Lately, he admitted, the catches have been rare.

"I caught two kingfish last week, a big one and a small one, and I took 'em home. My wife ate 'em, but I didn't touch 'em. Most of the time, I just give my catches away down here. Maybe that's why everyone likes me."

Fineman reeled in his line to discover that his bait had disappeared. As he was hooking a piece of anchovy onto his hook, a young man asked him what he was fishing for.

"Hippopotami," snapped Fineman, staring at his bait. Seconds later, he looked up. "If I was to tell him all the fish in this bay, I'd have no time to catch 'em," he said.



Nate Fineman casting his line into the bay waters.

Photo-Russ Lee

**ACME SURPLUS
STORE**

★ LEVI'S
★ WORK CLOTHES
★ SHOES & CAMPING GEAR
★ BIG BEN'S

5159 MISSION ST.
near Geneva
SAN FRANCISCO, CA.
586-4343

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION WITH STUDENT I.D. CARD

THE LAW
Is Now Being Taught
in Santa Rosa

Empire College
37 Old Courthouse Square
Santa Rosa, Calif. 95401
Telephone: 707-546-4000

RENTERS INSURANCE
Morrow Watkins
564-1221
STONESTOWN

FAST CLAIM SERVICE
Morrow Watkins
564-1221
STONESTOWN

TRAVEL INSURANCE
Morrow Watkins
564-1221
STONESTOWN

THE MAN TO CALL
Morrow Watkins
564-1221
STONESTOWN

State Farm Insurance Companies

"The film has the hypnotic impact of a detective thriller."
—STANLEY EICHELBAUM, S.F. Examiner

**REDFORD/HOFFMAN
"ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN"**

Now Showing at Selected Theatres and Drive Ins Throughout the Bay Area

for anyone fond of light musicals,
I recommend Irma La Douce warmly.

OPPENHEIM BAY GUARDIAN, APRIL 16, 1976

TICKETS for
Irma la Douce
Eureka Theatre
Thurs. - Sun.

CASTRO DRAMA BOOKS,
3886 17TH STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
HOURS 12-6
431-1154

BOOKS on
MAKEUP
ACTING
FILM
DESIGN
PLAYS
DANCE

**California Law Institute
at Santa Barbara**

Now accepting applications for
Summer Session
Starting June 29, 1976
Fall Term-commencing September 7, 1976

Degree programs leading to LLB or JD Degrees. Graduates Qualify for California Bar Examinations.

TRANSFER STUDENTS ACCEPTED
For Further Information or Catalog,
write or call . . .

Law School Campus

2034 Alameda Padre Serra
Santa Barbara, Ca. 93103
Ph. (805) 963-1567

David Allen and
Friedman & Johnston Productions
present

**Melissa
Manchester**

And
**Tim
Weisberg**

**Saturday, May 1st
8:00 pm**
Berkeley Community Theater
\$6.50 \$5.50 \$4.50

Tickets Available At
Neil Thrums in Oakland,
and at all B.A.S.S. Agencies
For Information: **T-E-L-E-T-I-X**

How to use employment agencies

by Phil Weidinger

If you haven't been able to land a job through the Job Placement Center on campus, or through city, state and federal (public) job agencies, and if your father doesn't own the business, there's always the private employment agencies.

A careful check into job agencies can prove beneficial. What you really need is to pick the right agency and cooperate with it.

Easier said than done. San Francisco ranks among the nation's biggest employment agency towns. The phone book has 15 pages of private employment agencies, with over 170 listed.

In a recent study, the *Bay Guardian* investigated certain approaches of how to deal with job agencies. Some of these approaches are reviewed here.

How can you find a good agency? Find out about its reputation. Look for the most honest agency you can find. Personnel departments of companies in your field of work may have recommendations. Ask friends that have tried different agencies. The Better Business Bureau might also be able to help.

Be cautious of agencies that list numerous jobs in the want-ads. They're aiming at newcomers to the agency. The less they rely on the return of satisfied customers, or others who have heard positive reports through the grapevine, the longer the list of ads they will likely run.

Don't take every ad literally. Many are in the paper to maintain a low advertising rate for the agency, not to provide information. (An example of these "rate holders" is "Receptionist, type 45, \$500.")

Also beware of agencies that repeatedly run two different descriptions for the same job. Either it's sloppy or the agency is padding its listings.

When you find a couple of agencies that look good, give them a call. There are no registration charges.

Ask for the office manager and get the following information: Is the job still available? What are the hours? What skills are required? An honest agency will answer those questions to help you determine your eligibility.

Ask if the agency pays its counselors a commission or straight salary. You might be better off if you stay away from commission agencies. Some force their counselors to compete with each other and other agencies to sell you to an employer, and to sell a job to you.

If it's a salary agency and it answers your questions, and if you're interested in the job, make an appointment with the person you're talking to and go in for an interview.

At the agency you will be tested, interviewed and given an application form that asks for job history and educational background. A good idea would be to bring a resume and leave a copy with every employer you interview.

If you don't want the agency checking your references or past jobs, you don't have to sign the application, or employment form. If they won't send you on an interview until you

sign, that's illegal. You can't complain to the state Bureau of Employment Agencies.

Cheap tactics used at agencies just so they can get their commission are numerous. Watch out for:

1) Counselors that glance at your resume, interview you, and try to shake your confidence to get you to take a job fast.

2) Agencies that keep you going from interview to interview so you don't have time to evaluate the job, or look for one on your own. (This guarantees that they'll get paid, no matter what job you take.)

When it comes to fees, be careful. Fees may be charged to either party, applicant or employer, depending on the arrangement the employer has with the agency. Usually a person with no experience pays the fee, but that depends on who the employer and agency is.

There is no charge until the appli-

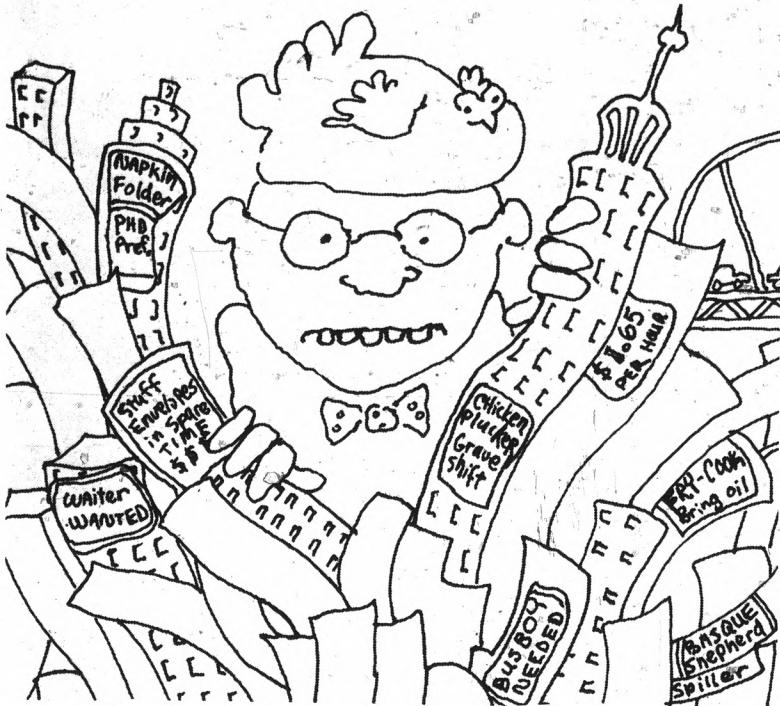
cant has accepted a position to which he or she has been referred.

Each agency has its own rates and a copy must be posted in the agency. Generally, the fees start at 50 per cent of the first month's earnings (\$400 or less) and work upwards as the salary increases.

Don't sign any contract until you understand exactly what the fee will be, and under what terms you get a partial or full refund.

Generally, agencies give you 90 days to pay the fee. If you lose a job through no fault of your own, you're entitled to a partial refund. If you quit or are fired, some agencies charge the full fee. Read the posted schedule and ask about refund policy before you sign.

An important fact to remember in dealing with an agency is that nothing they tell you about a job is binding on the employer. Double check everything with the employer, including hours, wages and vacations.



Job market demand for grads continues

by George Fulmore

The future job market will demand an increasing number of college graduates regardless of major, according to a recent U.S. Department of Labor report.

The *Occupational Outlook for College Graduates* predicts that one-quarter, (14.5 million), of all job openings in the U.S. from 1972 to 1985 will require college graduates. As a result, the percentage of the labor force with a college education will rise from the 14 per cent in 1974 to 19 per cent in 1985.

The "gap" between the number of graduates and jobs demanding graduates will increase from about 12,500 per year in the 1970s to about 800,000 per year in the early 1980s, according to the report. This increase will be due mostly to an increasing number of graduates and a predicted slowing of the economy in the 1980s.

This statistical over-abundance of graduates does not mean that they will suffer high unemployment. Many graduates, according to the report will be offered jobs not requiring a college degree, especially in such areas as sales, clerical work and services. Rather than unemployment, the problems for these graduates may center around "under-employment" and lack of job satisfaction.

The fastest growing areas to employ graduates will be white-collar professional and technical areas, management, administration, and professional services. Nearly one-third of all white-collar job openings from 1972 to 1985 are expected to require graduates.

Specifically, some of the areas that are expected to increase rapidly in their demand for graduates are health care, accounting, computer programming, agricultural and chemical engineering, system analysis, city management and urban planning.

The general trend is for all jobs to become more complex and specialized. Alvin Toffler, in his book *Future Shock*, predicts that, with continuing technological innovation, the future job market will be dominated by highly specialized and complex jobs, with job titles and descriptions coming and going at a "mind-dazzling pace."

He predicts that technology will shorten the life-expectancy of any given occupation, creating new jobs all the time, making others obsolete.

Health care is an example of an area that is expected to both rapidly increase in its number of employees and to become increasingly specialized.

Frank Bayless, the director of the SF State Biology Department's Center for Advance Medical Technology, predicts that the number of jobs in health care is increasing much faster

than people are being trained.

"As medicine is evolving, it's becoming more and more dependent on technology. As you increase those more sophisticated means of investigation, you need the people to staff them."

So, what is the worth of a liberal arts degree, or a degree in some "impractical" subject, in light of this emphasis on specialization?

Some critics, including author Caroline Bird, (*College Is A Waste Of Time And Money*), said the time has come when the investment in a liberal arts degree has reached the point of diminishing returns as far as preparing a person for the future job market. These critics see such an experience as an anachronism in a world that demands specific and practical skills.

Several educators, however, have recently spoken out in support of the value of the liberal education in the future job market.

"We are in the post-industrial period and anyone who is given a narrow education will be left high and dry in a short period," said Frederick W. Ness, president of the Association of American Colleges. "Look at the managers of all our organizations—social, economic, political—and you will see a vast majority are liberal arts graduates. The liberal arts degree prepares for the future; narrow training prepares for the world that was."

His opinion is backed up by the Department of Labor report, which says: "As computers and other technological advances continue to spread through an ever-broadening range of jobs, college-educated workers will be better able to adapt to and function within such an atmosphere."

John Kinch, an SF State sociology professor, hopes that a college education will allow a person to deal more effectively with future problems.

"In an idealistic way you can make up a future that looks pretty good," he said "but as to how we get from here to there is the problem."

LICE? TRIPLE X

wipes them out

The single application liquid that kills body, head and crab lice and their eggs on contact. Simple and safe to use. No prescription needed. Ask your druggist for Triple X. Youngs Drug Products Corp. P.O. Box 5, Piscataway, NJ 08854

COLLEGE GRADUATES

Why settle for a job when you can choose a career? You may qualify for a challenging profession as a

LAWYER'S ASSISTANT

The Paralegal Institute

WILL BE INTERVIEWING GRADUATES ON CAMPUS

April 26, 1976

INTERVIEW TIMES ARE NOW BEING SCHEDULED

University Placement Office

UNWANTED HAIR

PERMANENTLY REMOVED BY THE MODERN BLEND METHOD
FAST Preferred by Many Dermatologists SAFE
ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS

We use the BLEND METHOD Exclusively. The combination of Electrolysis and Thermolysis at the same time, assures the patient of the highest percentage of hair PERMANENTLY REMOVED.

Treatment Includes Cataphoresis Tightens Skin & Closes Pores Aids in Eliminating the After Treatment Look

Hair Permanently Removed For Eyebrows, Forehead, Neckline, Lips, Chin, Face, Arms, Legs, Underarms.

Thighs & Body. Consultation Without Obligation. OPEN 9 AM to 6 PM Evenings & Saturdays By Appointment

209 Post St.

E. B. Maloney State Licensed Instructor
DERMIC LABORATORIES

392-4928

Sources of Energy—No. 3 of a series

If the Brontosaurus had been more romantic, electricity would be cheaper.

There's power in numbers

Millions of years ago, weird-looking animals and plants populated the earth, on land and in the sea. As they died off, they left vast accumulations of residue. These remains were buried under millions of tons of earth, or of ocean sediments, and slowly evolved into layers of coal, and of pools of oil and natural gas.

More and more, we came to depend on these fossil fuels for energy in our homes, factories and power plants. Had the Brontosaurus and those other creatures existed in greater numbers, no doubt there would be greater quantities of gas, oil and coal today.

Until 1950 California produced all the natural gas it needed. It was an inexpensive and clean source of energy. But as demand grew, we started buying gas from Texas. Then from Canada. And now our supplies are diminishing. One day natural gas may no longer be available for boiler fuel.

Other sources of energy

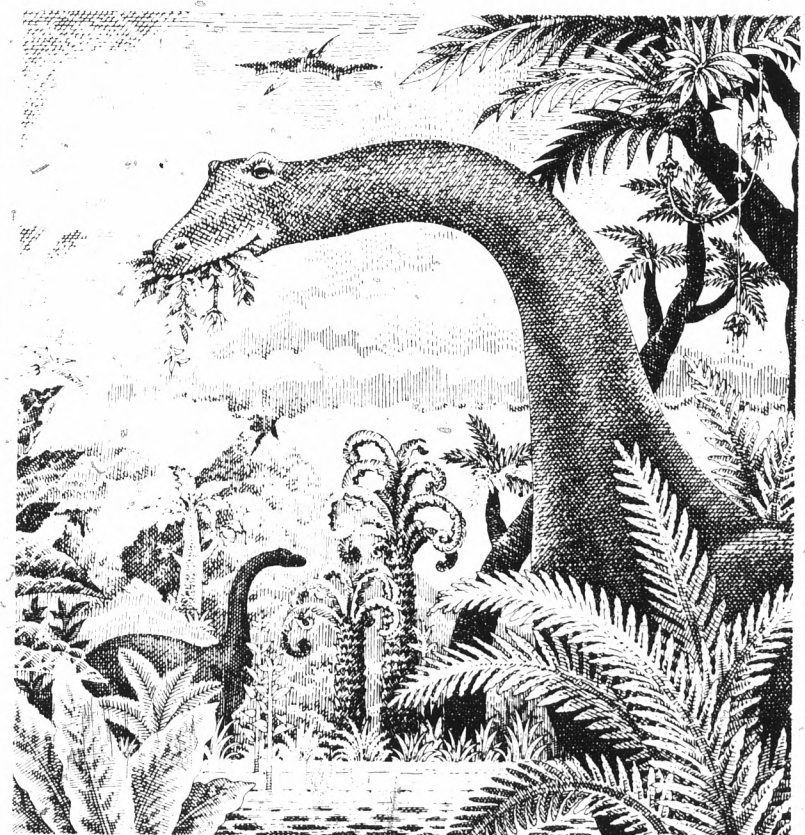
Gas is one of 5 kinds of natural energy PG&E uses to produce electricity. Another is geothermal steam at The Geysers. It is relatively inexpensive, but even by optimistic estimates, it would supply only about 10% of our needs by 1985.

A third is water power. PG&E has one of the nation's most extensive hydroelectric systems, but nearly all economic and acceptable water power sites were developed over the years. That's why natural gas and oil—our 4th source—had to become more prominent in our energy mix.

In the past 5 years the cost of gas has more than doubled and that of low-sulfur fuel oil has quintupled, accounting for most of our rate increases.

Like other utility systems here and abroad, PG&E has turned to uranium—our 5th source—as an alternative to oil and gas.

Nuclear power plants can produce electricity at about 40% less than new oil-fired plants, despite higher initial construction costs.



Coal one day may be our sixth source of primary energy. We are in the process of acquiring reserves in Utah.

Research in solar electricity shows promise, but its use as a major source is, at best, many years away. Our industry's research in fusion, tidal and wind power some day may make them practical for generating electricity, but they simply are not available for planning today.

sources, and to find new ways to use energy more efficiently, to keep you provided with adequate energy and reliable service at the lowest possible cost. For your part, the effective way to help control the supply and the spiraling cost of energy, is to use less of it. We encourage you to do so because the energy you use is too precious...and too costly...to waste.

Facing the problem together

The demand for electricity continues to grow, partly because population itself continues to grow. The problem of meeting this growing demand is urgent. For our part, we will continue our urgent efforts to develop all available

Save energy, you'll save money, too.

PG&E

BACKWORDS

Grinding knives: a fading trade

by David Boitano

His name is Nino Dini, and you might say that he makes his living by "keeping his nose to the grindstone" five days a week.

Dini is a commercial knife sharpener—a traveling tradesman who sells his services to the butchers and chefs of the City.

One Monday morning, we found him on the corner of California and Front streets, grinding knives for the Tadich Grill.

To watch Dini at work is to take a brief excursion into the past; to a time when tradesmen travelled the City in search of an opportunity to ply their trade.

He grinds his knives in the back of a red 1956 Chevrolet truck which serves as a combination workbench and office while he is on the job.

With both hands, Dini cranks up a small gasoline engine that powers his revolving grindstone. The old motor,



spitting out exhaust from atop a small ventilation pipe, sounds like it belongs on the African Queen.

Dini presses the blade of an eight inch carving knife against the whirling stone wheel. As he pulls it back and forth, across the surface, the friction of stone against metal causes the knife to squeal slightly.

The grindstone, he says, "brings the edge out of the knife", by filing the metal on the surface of the blade.

After two or three strokes on the grindstone, Dini strokes the knife on a small rectangular whetstone to hone the newly sharpened blade into a fine cutting edge.

After the grinding and honing comes the most important step—Dini picks up the knife and pricks his thumb at right angles to the blade to test for sharpness.

How does he know if it is sharp enough?

"I have been in the business 27

years," he said. "I can just tell if the edge is right. I don't know. It's just one of those unexplainable deals, I guess."

Dini has over 150 customers from among the various food services in the City. His accounts include many fashionable restaurants, butcher shops, 14 Safeway stores, and the kitchens of the Bohemian Club.

Later in the day, Dini was grinding knives on Columbus street when a middle aged man in a business suit stopped to watch. Wherever he goes, the knife grinder seems to attract passersby who have never seen his like before.

"Some mornings I get a standing ovation..." he said. "Yesterday, I had a guy who came up to me and said 'Would you mind if I watched, I might learn something.' I said, 'No, be my guest'...I told him what he wanted to know, after all, it's no secret!"

Dini pilots his truck up Columbus street toward his next stop.

He confines his route to the northern half of the City (North Beach, the Financial district, and the Marina) out of respect for an agreement with a man named Hoffman to "share" the city's business.

The two men take pains not to encroach on each other's territory and consult one another on how to improve their service. Dini says that his system of mutual cooperation prevents the vicious competition that typified the trade during the 1930s and 40s.

"In the old days, the business was really cut-throat," he said. "Today, all competition is out. There are a couple of fly-by-nights, but you very seldom see them."

Dini grew up in San Francisco's North Beach, and learned his trade while working in his father's hardware store on Columbus Avenue.



Nino Dini (above), brings "the edge out" of a knife (above left), on his grindstone. Photos: Russ Lee

He worked for his father until 1943, when (to contribute to the war effort) he signed on as a shipwright at the U.S. Government shipyard at Richmond, California.

Dini returned to the store after the war, but soon found that he wasn't content with his old job.

"I'm an outside man," he said. "I can't work indoors. I get claustrophobia."

Thus, when he heard that another grinder was retiring, he decided to buy out the old man's route and "hit the streets" looking for knives to grind.

Dini doesn't charge much for his services. He determines his fee by the number of knives to be sharpened, and how much grinding they will need to get them into shape.

Though the average charge is 25 cents per knife, Dini admits to having worked for less. He says that if he wants to stay in business, he can't charge outrageous prices.

"They (the butchers and chefs) wouldn't stand for it," he said. "For four or five bucks a visit, they would rather pick up a whetstone and do it themselves."

But money isn't everything. Dini holds the distinction of being the workman in town who eats in fine restaurants while on the job.

"It's the old adage...One hand washes the other...Many times I sharpen extra knives and never charge them...So they say have some breakfast or lunch...The food is pretty good too..."

When Dini began his career, there were seven full time grinders, and countless others who worked in the trade part time. Today, Dini and Hoffman are the only grinders left in San Francisco.

Dini says that the grinder's high attrition rate is partly due to the fact that many butchers and chefs, are taught the proper care of cutlery during their apprenticeships, and have no need for a grinder.

But the most important reason for the grinders' disappearance is that there is no new blood coursing through the profession.

"I'll admit it," Dini said. "It's a lost art. This younger generation doesn't want it...They want a white collar job, and this is no white collar job."

His 24 year-old son Bruce, is studying to be an airline pilot.

Dini will occasionally lose a customer when a restaurant changes hands, or a butcher decides to sharpen his own knives. But he doesn't care. He has known the butchers and chefs of North Beach for as long as he can remember, and old friendships count for something.

"I'm 65 now, and I've got a lot in my favor because I'm an old timer," he said. "They all know me, and that extra buck isn't going to kill them..."

"In most places, I'm like a fixture...They like to see me come in if I do a good job or a rotten job. They don't care...All they know is here comes Nino!"

A frosty promise of immortality

by Jim Sullivan

Somewhere in a warehouse in Emeryville, California, two people are waiting. They also happen to be dead.

They are two of the 24 people in the United States who have been frozen soon after dying, with the hopes of thawing out when science finds the Fountain of Youth.

The process is called "cryonic suspension."

In the Bay Area, two organizations are involved in cryonics — the Bay Area Cryonics Society of Oakland, a non-profit research and education group, and Trans Time, Inc. of Berkeley, a profit-making company which does the freezing.

"We think that virtually any affliction of man will eventually be treatable or curable," said Arthur Quaife, 33, president of Trans Time.

Interestingly, one affliction for which there is no cure is the damage to a human after freezing and thawing, but Quaife thinks that within 50 to 100 years, a body may be thawed with no ill effects.

A person to be frozen is packed in ice immediately after death. This must be done within a matter of minutes before the destruction of body cells. To stop tissue damage, blood is flushed from the body and replaced by a salt solution.

The temperature is reduced to 0 degrees Centigrade. "Anti-freeze" is injected into the body and the temperature is lowered to minus 79 degrees Centigrade. The body is wrapped and insulated and placed in a capsule with liquid nitrogen which keeps the temperature at minus 196 degrees Centigrade.

At this temperature decomposition which normally takes one second should now take thirty trillion years.

So actually, they just slow the body down.

"People are clinically (heart, breathing stopped) dead, but not biologically dead," said Quaife.

Every two weeks, liquid nitrogen is added to the capsule to replace what has evaporated. Each cylinder is nine feet tall, three feet wide and holds two bodies.

The people on ice now are one male, 65 years old, and a 75-year-old female. Their families have asked that they not be identified. There are 45 people with "reservations," generally, Quaife says, between the ages of 25 and 33.

Trans Time cannot legally accept terminally ill patients. They are waiting for a patient with some extra money to take the case to court.

"When the practice becomes widespread, then we'll see changes in the law," said Quaife.

"I'm sure that in cases with a terminal cancer patient, if a panel of doctors has determined that there's no hope for the remission of the disease, freezing will be allowed."

Trans Time does not guarantee satisfactory storage or thawing because the technique has not yet been perfected. They feel the largest threat to the well-being of the frozen bodies is an earthquake. Quaife hopes to eventually move the bodies to an underground facility in Northern California to protect them from earthquakes and atomic bombs.

Quaife requested that the location of the bodies not be revealed.

"There's always the possibility that somebody, maybe some Jesus freak, would think this is blasphemous and go cause some damage," said Quaife.

The first suggestion of the possibility of freezing humans was in 1964 by Richard C.W. Ettinger in his book, *The Prospect of Immortality*. The Bay Area Cryonics Society began in 1968 and Trans Time in 1972.

There are three other cryonic organizations in the United States — in Michigan, Florida and Los Angeles.

Freezing costs entail a \$1000 membership fee and a \$50,000 life insurance policy, naming the Bay Area Cryonics Society as the beneficiary. BACS contracts the bodies to Trans Time. Minus freezing and storage expenses (\$15,000 the first year), the money is placed by Trans Time in a trust fund. The interest will be used to pay the \$1,800 a year storage costs. Any money left over will be returned to the patient after thawing.

A \$70 a year membership-retainer fee must be paid also.



Arthur Quaife adds liquid nitrogen to the only occupied container in the Trans Time's warehouse. Photo: Russ Lee

After that, it's a waiting game. A wait for science to find a way to prolong life or even achieve immortality.

One way to know if cryonics will be a success will be if on some future Sunday night, Walt Disney returns to his TV show. Quaife doesn't have proof, but rumors in cryonics circles have it that Disney was frozen after his clinical death in 1965.

Other possibilities are mind-boggling. Let's say you're 20 years old,

married, with one child. If you died tomorrow and were frozen you could have a joyous reunion in 60 years with your 80-year-old mate and 62-year-old kid.

"Some day, the overwhelming logic of what we're doing will catch on and we're going to have large numbers of people frozen," said Quaife.

And if immortality is indeed found some day, even cryonics will be a thing of the past.

Announcements

BLOOD DRIVE

The Air Force ROTC Detachment at SF State is sponsoring a blood drive on Monday and Tuesday, April 26 and 27 in the Student Union, rooms A-E. The blood will be used to replenish the Blood Donor Account for SF State students, faculty, staff and their families at the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank. A Cessna 150 (airplane) flight will be raffled off.

DANCE CONCERT

SF State's Production Workshop in Contemporary Dance will present the "Spring Dance Concert" a production of 8 original modern pieces at 8:30 p.m., Friday, April 23 and Saturday, April 24 in the Creative Arts Department, Little Theatre.

CONTEST

The BCA Department is holding a contest to get a logo for their "University Green Room," an interview-music program aired on KCBS. Prizes include a \$100 Phonemate and \$50 cash; The Best of Carly Simon, and tickets to the Savoy Nightclub. Entries can be no larger than 11" by 14" and should be on illustration board. Turn them in at CA 34 before May 12.

DISABLED STUDENTS

Ed Roberts, head of the State Department of Rehabilitation and a quadriplegic will be the guest of honor at the Disabled Students "Awareness Day" program from noon to 3 p.m., Monday, April 26 at the Student Union Amphitheatre.

GATORVILLE

The trial of SF State versus Karon et al. (Gatorville residents) will come to the Municipal Court at 9:45 a.m., Monday, April 26.

EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The General Studies Program offers an exchange program between SF State and the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay. Students pay normal semester fees. Contact Edith Arrick at 469-2208 for more information.

COUNSELING/ADVISING

Students who are concerned about or have questions on grades, careers, schedules, add and drops, gripes, etc., can visit the counseling/advising center in BSS 123. It's open Mon 10-12, 3-4:30; Tues. 10-4, 6:30-9 pm; Wed. 10-4, Thurs. 9-1, 5:30-8:30 pm and Fri. 10-2.

FUTURE JOBS AVAILABLE IN WORD PROCESSING—enroll in Introduction to Word Processing (experimental course) next fall. Call x2140 for details.

ADVERTISING a service for money or placing an off-campus ad costs 10 cents per word, payable in advance, with a 20 word, or \$2.00, minimum.

UNCLASSIFIED Ads are accepted free from all members of the college community (students, faculty, and staff). The first 35 turned in before Friday, 12p.m. will be published. There is a 20 word maximum, with one ad per person per week.

*****UNCLASSIFIEDS*****

Tennis Shoes, Men's BATA Polymatch Size 8 1/2 Worn Twice \$16.00. New will sell for \$11.00 Greg 621-1305 Eves.

For Sale 11 1/2 Ft. Wood Fishing Boat with 10hp. motor, \$125.00 368-9166

Summer Sublet 1 Bedroom in Large 3 Bedroom flat. Furnished, View, Fulton Street Across from park. \$100.00/month Available June-Sept. 751-6908

Touchtone Telephone for sale: Hook up this Pushbutton Phone anywhere to Present Touchtone Phone line. \$20.00 Call 282-8106 After 6pm.

Female Cat wants to Meet Male Persian. Cat-Object Kittens Greg. 621-1305. Only Pedigreed Cats Need Apply.

S.F. ROOMMATE REFERRAL SERVICE. \$6.00 fee. List your vacancy free 564-6888 Mon.-Sat. 9-5 pm 404 Judah St., near 10th Ave.

EUROPE-ISRAEL Student flights year round CONTACT: ISCA 11687 San Vicente Blvd., No. 4, L.A., Calif. 90049, Tel: (213) 826-5669, 826-0955

TYPING EDITING Thesis and Term Paper Specialist. Grammar, spelling, punctuation guaranteed. 564-1806

STUDENT DENTAL PLAN! Enroll now! Applications and information. Associated Students office or 371-6811

For Sale: Student Desk with Chair. Pine with Antique white finish. \$45.00. Call 681 5112 After 4:00.

Lakeside Presbyterian Church 19th and Euclalytus, walking distance from State. services 9am informal, 11am formal, 10am young adult bible study.

NEED ORIGINALS OF YOUR THESIS OR TERM PAPER? For 45 cents per page plus a set up fee we can give you 2 to 200 originally typed duplicates. Call Bifrost at 388-0611.

TUTORING MATH, PHYSICS, ENGINEERING! Junior High through College. Experienced Tutor. 664-4228

TYPEWRITER: Portable manual Remington Travel Rite typewriter with case. Excellent condition, clean, no sticky keys. \$40. Call Dan after 6:30 pm until midnight at 731-7235.

Skis: Atomic 200cm Marker bindings \$35; Head 360's 190cm Look-Nevada bindings \$25; Lange Phantom boots 9m \$25. 469-1580

WHAT'S IT LIKE TO BE A PRISONER? Share some time. Drop by HLL 367B and begin correspondence with one today.

Sublet: Spacious, sunny apartment for 2-3 people. Excellent transportation. \$162/mo. Furnished. Sutter and Presidio. Available 6/1-9/1. Call 567-6682 evenings.

Lakeside Presbyterian Church 19th and Euclalytus, walking distance from State. Services 9am informal 11am formal 10am Young Adult Bible Study.

Honda 450 Low Miles, Clean \$700.00 or best offer. P.M. 387-9665

Kawasaki 350-3 Cafe Dunstall Kit. \$595.00/offer. Suzuki TM 125 20 hrs. old \$575.00/offer Honda TL125 Trials Ridden 4 times \$395.00/offer All perfect 697-6840

Skis For Sale: Only \$25.00 Fiberglass Skis in Good Condition Graves Competition. Call 282-8106 After 6pm. Keep Trying.

The Philosophy Students Union is sponsoring an open discussion: "Is the human will free?" Wednesday, April 21, 2pm, B-118 Student Union

Jon Stuef assistant, the allega of makin

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHY



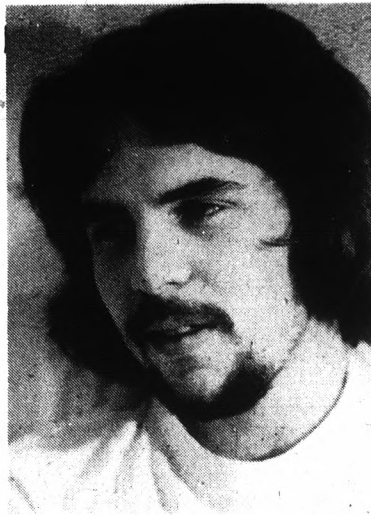
Jon Stuebbe, President Romberg's assistant, "The President is aware of the allegations and is in the process of making inquiries."



LeMond Goodloe, AS President, "I don't see that PASU did anything illegal."



Jo Ann Scott, speaker of the AS legislature, "I am opposed to all faculty members being paid with AS funds to speak on campus."



Scott Zonder, Zenger's reporter, "I was angry and disgusted...that I was not allowed into a meeting held in the Student Union."

New AS budget reveals deficit

by Anatole Burkin

The Associated Students Legislature passed next year's budget yesterday, allocating more money than their income will allow.

Most of this money is generated by the \$10 activities fee each student must pay each semester.

AS President LeMond Goodloe still has the option of making changes before he passes it but no major revisions are expected.

The AS approved a budget totalling more than \$624,000. The exact figure was not known because of some last minute changes, but it was known that a deficit of \$10,000 was expected. If the real student enrollment exceeds the projected enrollment of 22,500 next year, the budget may, however, balance out.

The AS approved \$87,350 for Instructionally Related activities. This covers such things as the school's two literary magazines, forensics and a percentage of sports programs.

which got an additional \$1,500 after heated debate. Cecilia Guidos, speaking on La Raza's behalf, argued that the organization badly needed the money so it could continue its college student recruitment plan, something she said the administration was not successfully engaged in. La Raza's total budget now stands at \$4,100.

Marcy Levine DeGregorio, program director for EROS, made a plea to the legislature for an additional \$1,800 to fund another part-time staff position, arguing that the program would not be able to "adequately serve the needs of the students." DeGregorio charged that the legislature "always puts us last on the priority list."

Rafael Trujillo, chairperson of the finance committee, angered at the charges, finally shouted, his voice raising an octave, "That's the way (EROS service) it's going to have to be, inadequate." The EROS budget remained at \$6,405.

The Child Care Center was approved for an additional \$10,000 although some parents in the audience expressed concern that the \$99,361.30 figure (of which \$52,000 is returned through income from child care fees)

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Officials make PASU inquiry

by Mary McGrath

fee for a speaker he identified as "Oba

Regarding questions of conflict of

being made out to specific book

PHOENIX ARTS

SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY
THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1976
VOLUME 2, No. 4—FOUR PAGES

centerfold

TEXT: CURTIS GLENN

PHOTOGRAPHY: BARBARA JONES

Hobby turns to profession:

building guitars beats working

Inside George Peacock's guitar shop there is a sharp contrast between light and dark, and the air is pleasantly scented with wood. Sawdust has settled over the floor and workbench. The sunlight penetrating the front window reveals floating specks.

Peacock's shop is located in San Francisco on the corner of Noe and 15th streets. It is next to an old laundromat and across the street from a corner grocery store. An ornate, hand-painted sign hangs over the doorway.

Peacock has worked from this shop for the past two years. Before that he had a place set up in the sun porch of his apartment.

"I just ran out of room," he said. "I couldn't function anymore, couldn't even turn around without damaging the work I

was trying to do. There was no place to store things. So I got this place together. We knew the landlord; he gave me a good price on the lease."

At the age of 34, Peacock has achieved a satisfying artistic and financial success. The corners of his eyes crinkle up whenever his slightly wry, good-natured smile appears; his voice is soft confidence.

He began making guitars after completing a somewhat circular education. He first became interested in guitars in 1961 while attending San Jose State, majoring in chemistry and geology. After a year there, he transferred to SF State, where he got a B.A. in humanities in 1965.

"At the same time I was going to State, I played guitar," Peacock said. "Not professionally or anything, just as an interest. And also I knew some guitar

makers. It became a kind of hobby. After I graduated from State, though, I didn't have any job prospects. I just worked part-time with jobs. First the Post Office, then later I joined the carpenter's union as an apprentice carpenter. That's when I really started working on guitars."

Peacock made the change from union carpentry to being a luthier, as the craft of building guitars is called, after getting fed up with his apprentice work.

"It just turned out to be a lousy job," he said. "The work was funky: formica tables. It wasn't appealing to me. And, at the same time, I was developing, my trade was getting better. So I just made a transition all of a sudden; I said 'the hell with this job. I'll put that behind and just go into instruments.' It's worked out well for me."

"I had one teacher when I was learning guitar making, named Warren White. He was the closest thing to a teacher I had. He's still around the area, building instruments. He's a very fine maker."

Despite requests to do so, Peacock doesn't teach his craft.

"I've had people who wanted to learn, but I don't really have the space," he said. "I have room for one other person; I have a helper."

Guitars are Peacock's main interest, but he also makes violins. He keeps broadening his education and stays out of a rut by exploring different forms.

"I'm going to get into some other instruments," he said. "I have someone who wants me to make a Renaissance lute."

"I'm not done in a way. I'm still learning all the time, building instruments I haven't done before," he said.

Peacock is married and has four children. He runs a musical household; his children's toys consist of ukeleles, violins, and guitars—all refugees from the shop.

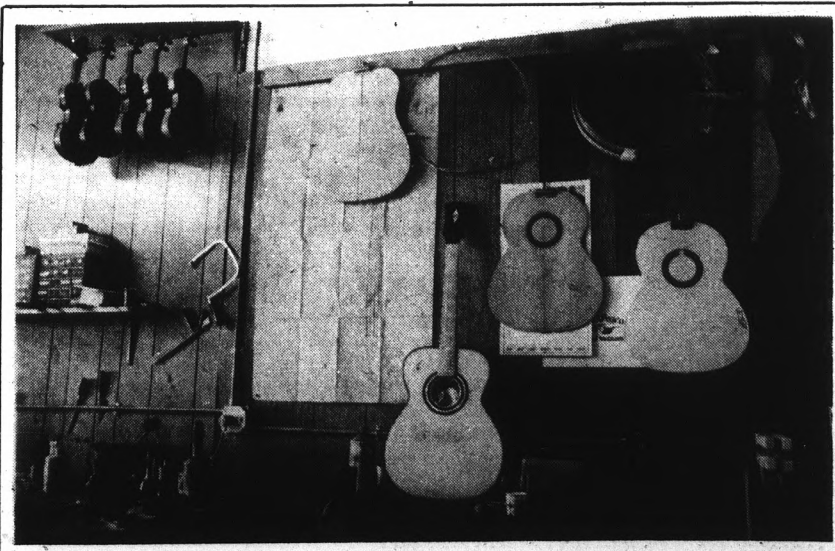
Though his career has taken some strange twists and ended up pretty far afield from established academia, Peacock doesn't feel that his time in college was ill-spent.

"I was interested in what I was taking," he said. "I didn't ever feel that it was going to lead to any job or career or anything. I just pursued my own interests."

"In terms of what I got into, it wasn't a waste at all. I got exposed to instruments, for example, and art, and culture in general. I might have gotten into it sooner, that's the only difference. But if I hadn't been into that kind of program, maybe I wouldn't even have wanted to get into this. I might have ended up somewhere else completely. It's hard to predict where you're going to end up."



Above: George Peacock sands a guitar top. Right: guitar parts waiting to be assembled.



PHOENIX CENTERFOLD — PAGE ONE

all

energy, too, ng on all res- its in order-to

st will not Finlayson, al- might go up. to buy one of from \$170 to

t the utility ter have risen and that he is energy-saving

compare very . Because the if buying dif- e rates are those of other

State's \$1,228 n to Sonoma includes 19

Court date set for Romberg in Gatorville trial

by Lane Fabian

SF State President Paul F. Romberg has been subpoenaed and will appear in the Gatorville eviction trial next week.

The university has been trying to close the married students housing (known as Gatorville) since 1962 and this trial, which began last Monday (April 26) is the latest development.

Gatorville attorney Clyde Stitt has indicated that he may make a motion for dismissal, but judge Charles Egan Goff said that Stitt would have to wait until the university is finished presenting its case. SF State attorney Gordon Zane hopes that he can conclude by Friday.

Franklin Sheehan, director of campus development, said in testimony yesterday that the trustees were the owners of university land. This is a contradiction to the suit, which claimed ownership by the administration, said Stitt during the court proceedings.

Don L. Finlayson, housing director, and Jon Stuebbe, assistant to the president, have also taken the stand since the trial began. Stitt reserved the right to recall them for his defense later in the trial.

The administration is attempting to show due cause for the attempted destruction of Gatorville and building a athletic field in its place.

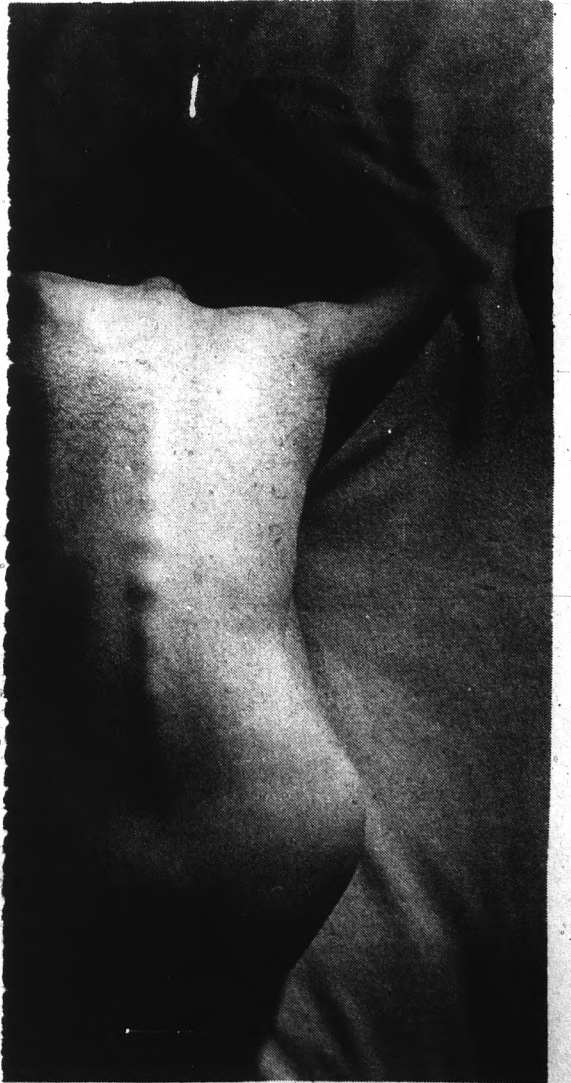


Photo-Riff

BACK WORDS

Grinding knives: a fading trade

by David Boitano

His name is Nino Dini, and you might say that he makes his living by "keeping his nose to the grindstone" five days a week.

Dini is a commercial knife sharpener—a traveling tradesman who sells his services to the butchers and chefs of the City.

One Monday morning, we found him on the corner of California and Front streets, grinding knives for the Tadich Grill.

To watch Dini at work is to take a brief excursion into the past; to a time when tradesmen travelled the City in search of an opportunity to ply their trade.

He grinds his knives in the back of a red 1956 Chevrolet truck which serves as a combination workbench and office while he is on the job.

With both hands, Dini cranks up a small gasoline engine that powers his revolving grindstone. The old motor,



spitting out exhaust from atop a small ventilation pipe, sounds like it belongs on the African Queen.

Dini presses the blade of an eight inch carving knife against the whirling stone wheel. As he pulls it back and forth, across the surface, the friction of stone against metal causes the knife to squeal slightly.

The grindstone edge out of the metal on the surf.

After two or grindstone, Dini: small rectangular the newly sharpe cutting edge.

After the g comes the most picks up the k thumb at right a test for sharpness

How does he enough?

"I have been

years," he said. "I can just tell if the edge is right. I don't know. It's just one of those unexplainable deals, I guess."

Dini has over 150 customers from among the various food services in the City. His accounts include many

Dini pilots his truck up Columbus street toward his next stop.

He confines his route to the northern half of the City (North Beach, the Financial district, and the Marina) out of respect for an agreement with a man named Hoffman to "share" the city's business.



A frosty prc

by Jim Sullivan

Somewhere in a warehouse in Emeryville, California, two people are waiting. They also happen to be dead.

They are two of the 24 people in the United States who have been frozen soon after dying, with the hopes of thawing out when science finds the Fountain of Youth.

The process is called "cryonic suspension."

In the Bay Area, two organizations are involved in cryonics — the Bay Area Cryonics Society of Oakland, a non-profit research and education group, and Trans Time, Inc. of Berkeley, a profit-making company which does the freezing.

"We think that virtually any affliction of man will eventually be treatable or curable," said Arthur Quaife, 33, president of Trans Time.

Interestingly, one affliction for which there is no cure is the damage to a human after freezing and thawing, but Quaife thinks that within 50 to 100 years, a body may be thawed with no ill effects.

A person to be frozen is packed in ice immediately after death. This must be done within a matter of minutes before the destruction of body cells. To stop tissue damage, blood is flushed from the body and replaced by a salt solution.

The temperature is reduced to 0 degrees Centigrade. "Anti-freeze" is injected into the body and the temperature is lowered to minus 79 degrees Centigrade. The body is wrapped and insulated and placed in a capsule with liquid nitrogen which keeps the temperature at minus 196 degrees Centigrade.

At this temperature decomposition which normally takes one second should now take thirty trillion years.

So actually, they just slow the body down.

"People are clinically (heart, breathing stopped) dead, but not biologically dead," said Quaife.

Every two weeks, liquid nitrogen is added to the capsule to replace what has evaporated. Each cylinder is nine feet tall, three feet wide and holds two bodies.

The people o male, 65 years o female. Their fan they not be ider people with "rest Quaife says, betv and 33.

Trans Time c terminally ill pati ing for a patier money to take the "When the pr spread, then we'l law," said Quaife.

"I'm sure th terminal cancer p doctors has deteri hope for the rem freezing will be all

Trans Time c satisfactory storag the technique ha fected. They feel the well-being of an earthquake. Q tually move the ground facility in to protect them fi atomic bombs.

Quaife request of the bodies not t

"There's alway: somebody, maybe would think this go cause some da

The first sugg bility of freezing I by Richard C.W. E The Prospect of I Area Cryonics Soc and Trans Time in

There are th organizations in th Michigan, Florida a

Freezing costs membership fee a insurance policy, n Cryonics Society BACS contracts tl Time. Minus freez

penses (\$15,000 i money is placed I trust fund. The int pay the \$1,800 a Any money left o to the patient after

A \$70 a year i fee must be paid a

TEXT: PENNY PARKER

GRAPHICS: MARTIN JEONG

I was 17 years old when I first realized that I didn't have a chin. Five years later, through cosmetic surgery, I bought one.

My chinlessness was brought to my attention by a former boyfriend. We were involved in a heavy kissing session in my apartment at UC Davis. We came up for air and gazed longingly into each other's eyes. The lights were low; James Taylor sang sweetly on the stereo and our hearts pounded. He looked at me tenderly and murmured, "Boy, you sure have a weak chin."

The little creep was right. After three years of smearing gobs of blusher on my chin, refusing to expose my profile to a camera, tensing neck muscles when around other people, cradling chin in hand whenever possible, and repeated, unsuccessful exercises to tighten loose skin, I gave up. My chin was sinking into my neck.

This chin problem became such an obsession that I secretly thought of myself as "the chinless wonder."

As I recall, the idea of cosmetic surgery was my mother's. She had occasionally mentioned a face lift, and we joked around about going in together for her face lift and my chin job.

The serious part of my mother's suggestion was that it was a solution to my lifelong problem. And she was sensitive enough to recognize that my hang-up was very real.

At first the thought of cosmetic surgery struck me as vain, especially when my youngest sister said, "You're going to get a chin job? How gross. How dumb." She thinks you shouldn't mess with what you're born with. Her chin is just as non-existent as mine was.

My philosophy is this: My body is not a prison sentence.

According to *Doctor Make Me Beautiful!*, a book on plastic surgery, "... People visit cosmetic surgeons because they feel a deep personal need. The woman (or man) who thinks of herself as 'scarred' by an unattractive nose or other feature on the outside is often even more deeply scarred inside by her emotional reactions to the undesirable nose that marked her self-image as well as her appearance."

Profile in silicone:

The American Medical Association estimates that 30 years ago about 15,000 Americans underwent surgery to enhance their appearance. Ironically, today when the emphasis is on the natural look, more than 1 million "cosmetic" operations are performed each year.

Before buying my chin I had to acknowledge that a) my chin was a physical defect, b) I was just enough of a conformist to want to have a chin like everybody else.

I made an appointment with Dr. Robert E. Berner, plastic surgeon.

Dr. Berner, who was recommended by my sister's dermatologist, was quite an experience.

"Hello Penny darling how are you I understand that you don't like your chin tell me why," he said in one breath as he shook my hand.

I stopped before answering to observe the bundle of energy standing before me. He was a graying man, a fatherly type who would understand my problem, I thought.

I sighed and told Dr. Berner, "I have a weak chin and I hate it."

His eyes darted across my face, observing lines and structure.

"Yes your chin is a bit recessive," he said.

He ran his fingers firmly along my jaw and under my chin. He instructed me to walk across the room and face several directions. He jotted notes.

Dr. Berner described two ways to build a chin: a series of silicone injections or a silicone implant. He chose the implant for me.

"Do you have any questions?"

"How much?"

"The doctor's fee is \$400 with approximately \$200 additional for hospital care."

The \$400 is paid in advance, he said, because elective surgery is something the patient should be prepared for financially as well as mentally and physically.

A bit stunned, I thanked him and left.

The next time I saw Dr. Berner was more than a year later in the operating room of the Hoover Pavilion Hospital in Palo Alto.

During that year, Blue Cross, my mother's insurance company, added cosmetic surgery as a covered expense. She signed me up as a dependent. The added monthly premium was \$30. I remained on my mother's insurance for three months in case the claims got fouled up.

A new chin for around 90 dollars. I was ecstatic. Surgery was scheduled for 8:30 a.m. I got up early and I wouldn't have to rush.

As I brushed my teeth, I stared into the mirror and silently said goodbye to my chin.

Dad was in the kitchen with his camera: one last picture for posterity. I turned sideways, relaxed my neck muscles and let it all hang out. It was the first time I had purposely posed for my profile.

The night before I had read and re-read the chapter on chin implants in *Doctor Make Me Beautiful!*. I understood the operation and I was going to be just fine, I hoped.

The nurse on duty was pleasant and reassuring while signed several forms.

She handed me a stack of hospital clothes and told me to undress completely and remove jewelry and nail polish.

"Nail polish?"

"In case anything goes wrong, they have to be able to check your fingernails to see if they turn blue."

I didn't feel so hot.

I dressed in the hospital attire: the cotton smock that only ties in two places in the back (I'll never understand why hospitals insist that patients expose their backsides), a bright yellow paper robe, matching shower cap and slippers. I looked like a roll of Scott towels.

The nurse handed me a little cup with three valium pills, "to calm your nerves." I stretched out on the bed and waited to feel calm.

Oh, the agony of not knowing what is to come. I stared at the ceiling and entertained gruesome thoughts of primitive operating rooms with blood-stained blades. Twenty minutes passed. The valium was having no apparent effect. I was scared to death and having serious second thoughts when the orderly burst in.

Lakeside Presbyterian Church 19th and Eucalyptus, walking distance from State. Services 9am informal 11am formal 10am Young Adult Bible Study.

Honda 450 Low Miles, Clean \$700.00 or best offer. P.M. 387-9665

Kawasaki 350-3 Cafe Dunstall Kit. \$595.00/offer. Suzuki TM 125 20 hrs. old \$575.00/offer. Honda TL125 Trials. Ridden 4 times \$395.00/offer. All perfect 697-6840

Skis For Sale: Only \$25.00 Fiberglass Skis in Good Condition Graves Competition. Call 282-8106 After 6pm. Keep Trying.

The Philosophy Students Union is sponsoring an open discussion: "Is the human will free?" Wednesday, April 21, 2pm, B-118 Student Union

Tennis Shoes, Men's Size 8 1/2 Worn Twice sell for \$11.00 Greg

For Sale 1 1/2 Ft. Woc 10hp. motor, \$125.

Summer Sublet 1 F Bedroom flat. Furni Street Across from p Available June-Sept

Touchtone Telephone this Pushbutton Pho sent Touchtone Pho 282-8106 After 6pm

Female Cat wants to Cat-Object Kittens Only Pedigreed Cats



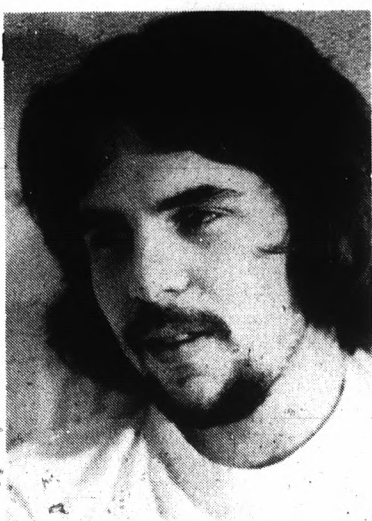
Jon Stuebbe, President Romberg's assistant, "The President is aware of the allegations and is in the process of making inquiries."



LeMond Goodloe, AS President, "I don't see that PASU did anything illegal."



Jo Ann Scott, speaker of the AS legislature, "I am opposed to all faculty members being paid with AS funds to speak on campus."



Scott Zonder, Zenger's reporter, "I was angry and disgusted...that I was not allowed into a meeting held in the Student Union."

New AS budget reveals deficit

by Anatole Burkin

The Associated Students Legislature passed next year's budget yesterday, allocating more money than their income will allow.

Most of this money is generated by the \$10 activities fee each student must pay each semester.

AS President LeMond Goodloe still has the option of making changes before he passes it but no major revisions are expected.

The AS approved a budget totalling more than \$624,000. The exact figure was not known because of some last minute changes, but it was known that a deficit of \$10,000 was expected. If the real student enrollment exceeds the projected enrollment of 22,500 next year, the budget may, however, balance out.

The AS approved \$87,350 for Instructionally Related activities. This covers such things as the school's two literary magazines, forensics and a percentage of sports programs.

which got an additional \$1,500 after heated debate. Cecilia Guidos, speaking on La Raza's behalf, argued that the organization badly needed the money so it could continue its college student recruitment plan, something she said the administration was not successfully engaged in. La Raza's total budget now stands at \$4,100.

Marcy Levine DeGregorio, program director for EROS, made a plea to the legislature for an additional \$1,800 to fund another part-time staff position, arguing that the program would not be able to "adequately serve the needs of the students." DeGregorio charged that the legislature "always puts us last on the priority list."

Rafael Trujillo, chairperson of the finance committee, angered at the charges, finally shouted, his voice raising an octave, "That's the way (EROS service) it's going to have to be, inadequate." The EROS budget remained at \$6,405.

The Child Care Center was approved for an additional \$10,000 although some parents in the audience expressed concern that the \$99,361.30 figure (of which \$52,000 is returned through income from child care fees)

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Officials make PASU inquiry

by Mary McGrath

fee for a speaker he identified as "Oba

Regarding questions of conflict of

being made out to specific book

newspaper, approximately 1 be returned

of the budget Center which half of which n income they year, ent toward the is such as the ikan Student d the most, ally requested satisfied when the legislature

s did receive hem La Raza

by Lane Fabian

SF State President Paul F. Romberg has been subpoenaed and will appear in the Gatorville eviction trial next week.

The university has been trying to close the married students housing (known as Gatorville) since 1962 and this trial, which began last Monday (April 26) is the latest development.

Gatorville attorney Clyde Stitt has indicated that he may make a motion for dismissal, but judge Charles Egan Goff said that Stitt would have to wait until the university is finished presenting its case. SF State attorney Gordon Zane hopes that he can conclude by Friday.

Franklin Sheehan, director of campus development, said in testimony yesterday that the trustees were the owners of university land. This is a contradiction to the suit, which claimed ownership by the administration, said Stitt during the court proceedings.

Don L. Finlayson, housing director, and Jon Stuebbe, assistant to the president, have also taken the stand since the trial began. Stitt reserved the right to recall them for his defense later in the trial.

The administration is attempting to show due cause for the attempted destruction of Gatorville and building a athletic field in its place.

all

energy, too,

ng on all resi- its in order to

st will not Finlayson, al- might go up. to buy one of from \$170 to

at the utility ter have risen and that he is energy-saving

compare very . Because the if buying dif- ie rates are those of other

State's \$1,228 n to Sonoma includes 19



core: a chin is born

It was just like a scene out of Medical Center.

I was the star. I was zipping through the corridors on a gurney, rushing up to O.R. so Joe Gannon could save my chin.

The huge metal doors quickly opened and the orderly pushed me in. As he wheeled me by an open room I glanced over and saw real doctors performing real surgery. My Medical Center fantasy dissolved. I felt like throwing-up.

I couldn't switch the channel. Dr. Berner didn't look anything like Joe Gannon, and my old chin wasn't so bad after all.

I burst into tears.

A smiling nurse walked over.

"Don't worry," she said, "it's really nothing. I've had my eyes done once and my nose done twice." You brave soul, I thought. I stopped crying.

The patient ahead of me, a nose job, was rolled out. Dr. Berner walked over.

"Hello Penny darling you musn't be afraid just relax and don't worry." I only hoped he operated as fast as he talked.

He asked me to sit up, and carried over a tray of plastic things. These were the silicone implants. They were half-moon shaped with pin holes stuck in them. He held several of them up to my chin and finally decided on one.

Someone wheeled me to the table to the pleasant sound of soothing music. If KABL only knew. The nurse with the eye and nose jobs prepped me.

She rubbed vaseline-like jelly on a piece of cardboard-backed foil with a long cord attached. I would never have guessed she was going to ask me to sit on it! She explained that it was a conductive for the electrical instrument the doctor would use to cauterize my blood vessels as he operated.

It felt disgusting.

Next she washed my face with an antiseptic, wrapped towel around my head, and crossed it over my eyes. You can request to watch the surgery, but I decided that was one thrill I could do quite nicely without.

Dr. Berner began by drawing a map on my chin with a surgical blue pencil. I was terrified but under control. The next step was a lu-lu.

The shots of anesthetic kept coming and coming, until the entire area surrounding my chin had been shot up. I squirmed, I cried, I yelled, I pleaded. It was like novocaine at the dentist, only a thousand times worse. Dr. Berner cooed softly, "That's a girl, you're all right it's almost over sweetheart." When doctors say that, it never ends.

After my old chin was dead, it was scalpel time. He made the incision underneath my chin and began cutting layers of skin to get to the bone. It's a dull tearing noise. He would cut through a layer of skin, then cauterize the blood vessels with a type of soldering iron.

He gradually rolled back the layers until he arrived at the spot where the implant was to go. The plastic half-moon was inserted. Layers of skin were rolled down over it, a few quick stitches and voila!

I was wheeled back down to the out-patient room with my new and bandaged chin intact.

The first couple of nights, I had to sleep in an elevated position. I could drink, not eat. Opening my mouth even slightly was a major task. Talking was out of the question.

It hurt one hell of a lot those first few days, especially when Dr. Berner wouldn't refill my pain pill prescription because they could be habit forming. So I was an aspirin junkie.

One week later was the unveiling. He peeled off the bandages gingerly and surveyed his handiwork. He was pleased.

I looked into the mirror. My chin was yellow from the anesthetic and blue from the surgical pencil, but through the discoloration I could see a real chin.

The swelling distorted the shape into an elongated Stan Laurel-type chin. To me it was gorgeous. Dr. Berner removed the stitches and put on a smaller, flesh-colored bandage.

During the following week my neck turned a green-tinted yellow. When I called, the nurse assured me that it was quite normal, just the law of gravity draining the anesthetic and other neat things through my body.

I was told to apply hot compresses to my chin twice a day.

On the next visit the bandage was removed. I couldn't keep my hands off my chin. It was a strange sensation. During surgery the nerve endings had been burned off. I could rub my finger along my chin and not feel a thing.

It was like my chin was borrowed, not a part of my body.

Each morning, it was hard to move my jaw. It took my chin about ten minutes longer than the rest of me to wake up.

In *Doctor Make Me Beautiful!*, the authors warned, "Most of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances won't even know you've had corrective surgery unless you tell them."

I have yet to have anyone walk up to me and say, "Oh, I really like your chin job." About a month after surgery, two people told me they liked my haircut (I didn't touch my hair), one person asked me if I'd lost weight over the break (no way), and another person commented on how well my makeup looked.

It is now almost four months after my surgery. There is still some swelling. My chin still feels a little foreign. The nerve endings are not all grown back. I can't lie face down with my chin resting on my hand. There is still a little stiffness.

Was it worth it?

One morning, about a month after surgery, I got up as usual, threw on my robe as usual, walked into the bathroom as usual, and looked in the mirror as usual. Between my chin and lower lip there was a crease, which is something anyone else is born with and to me wasn't usual at all.

Now I proudly show off my profile, especially when a camera is around. I never tense my neck muscles. At 22 years old I finally have a chin. It was worth it.

PHOENIX CENTERFOLD — PAGE THREE

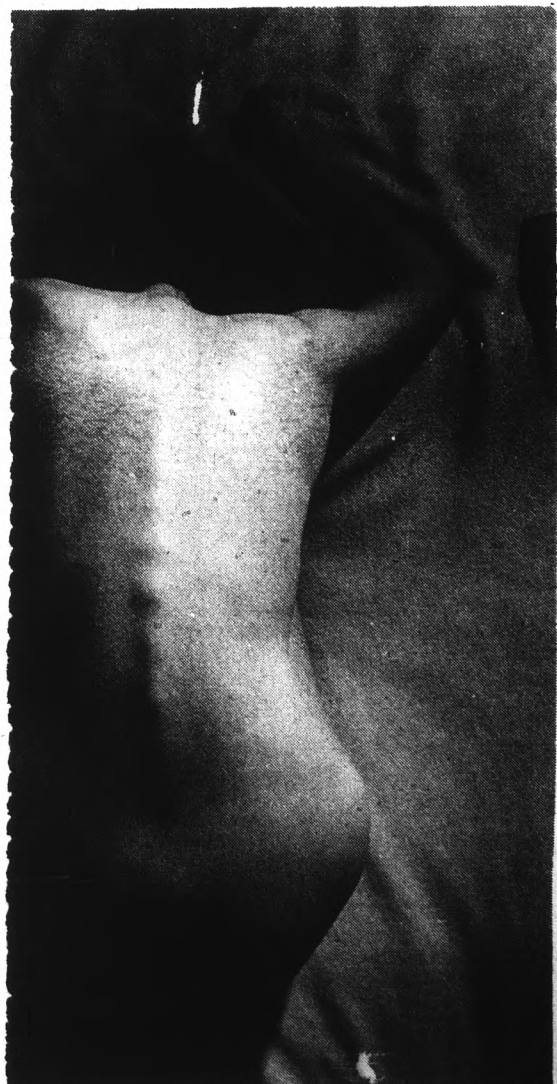


Photo-Riff

BACKWORDS

Grinding knives: a fading trade

by David Boitano

His name is Nino Dini, and you might say that he makes his living by "keeping his nose to the grindstone" five days a week.

Dini is a commercial knife sharpener—a traveling tradesman who sells his services to the butchers and chefs of the City.

One Monday morning, we found him on the corner of California and Front streets, grinding knives for the Tadich Grill.

To watch Dini at work is to take a brief excursion into the past; to a time when tradesmen travelled the City in search of an opportunity to ply their trade.

He grinds his knives in the back of a red 1956 Chevrolet truck which serves as a combination workbench and office while he is on the job.

With both hands, Dini cranks up a small gasoline engine that powers his revolving grindstone. The old motor,



spitting out exhaust from atop a small ventilation pipe, sounds like it belongs on the African Queen.

Dini presses the blade of an eight-inch carving knife against the whirling stone wheel. As he pulls it back and forth, across the surface, the friction of stone against

metal on the su

After two c grindstone, Dini small rectangu the newly shar cutting edge.

After the comes the mo picks up the thumb at right test for sharpne

How does h enough? "I have bee

years," he said. "I can just tell if the edge is right. I don't know. It's just one of those unexplainable deals, I guess."

Dini has over 150 customers from among the various food services in the City. His accounts include many

Dini pilots his truck up Columbus street toward his next stop.

He confines his route to the northern half of the City (North Beach, the Financial district, and the Marina) out of respect for an agreement with a man named Hoffman to "share" the



Jon Stuebb
assistant, "T
the allegatio
of making i

O

The U
according t
Thursday,
determine
Student U
law or Uni
student fun
The inc
article pul
Phoenix ("C
Campus.")
Comptro
he was as
Romberg
whether his
expenditur
the law." T
was an \$8
PASU to
Black Stud
PASU's fac
Leidy sa
penditure
grammati
accordance
tion was on
"AS ought
According
Director's
1974), ther
Blanton rec

Learning
how to
use a
loom

Str
two

Two me
fessors of C
lated an op
claiming, th
resented the
craft worke
Anthony
turer, and M
in the Soci
ment are m
tive commi
San Francis
The UPC
organization
approximat

Ch

In an a
when one
simulated
plants, one
found a way

A recen
Sound Mot
boasts that
achieve org
and satisfy
There is n
The comple
costs \$21
tape in two
uous, padded
The tape
"Thank-
year therap
I will do
towards th
tape is dest
orgasm."

The male
a monoton
sensuous.
It drones
"There a
tape, just a
or unethical
yourself to

Biology
Jack Tomli
learning to
is someth
wouldn't w
"Under
"a person c

A frosty pre

by Jim Sullivan

Somewhere in a warehouse in Emeryville, California, two people are waiting. They also happen to be dead.

They are two of the 24 people in the United States who have been frozen soon after dying, with the hopes of thawing out when science finds the Fountain of Youth.

The process is called "cryonic suspension."

In the Bay Area, two organizations are involved in cryonics — the Bay Area Cryonics Society of Oakland, a non-profit research and education group, and Trans Time, Inc. of Berkeley, a profit-making company which does the freezing.

"We think that virtually any affliction of man will eventually be treatable or curable," said Arthur Quaife, 33, president of Trans Time.

Interestingly, one affliction for which there is no cure is the damage to a human after freezing and thawing, but Quaife thinks that within 50 to 100 years, a body may be thawed with no ill effects.

A person to be frozen is packed in ice immediately after death. This must be done within a matter of minutes before the destruction of body cells. To stop tissue damage, blood is flushed from the body and replaced by a salt solution.

The temperature is reduced to 0 degrees Centigrade. "Anti-freeze" is injected into the body and the temperature is lowered to minus 79 degrees Centigrade. The body is wrapped and insulated and placed in a capsule with liquid nitrogen which keeps the temperature at minus 196 degrees Centigrade.

At this temperature decomposition which normally takes one second should now take thirty trillion years.

So actually, they just slow the body down.

"People are clinically (heart, breathing stopped) dead, but not biologically dead," said Quaife.

Every two weeks, liquid nitrogen is added to the capsule to replace what has evaporated. Each cylinder is nine feet tall, three feet wide and holds two bodies.

The people male, 65 years female. Their f they not be id people with "re Quaife says, be and 33.

Trans Time terminally ill p ing for a pati money to take t

"When the spread, then w law," said Quaif

"I'm sure terminal cancer doctors has dete hope for the re freezing will be

Trans Time satisfactory stor the technique l fected. They fe the well-being c an earthquake.

tually move th ground facility to protect them atomic bombs.

Quaife reque of the bodies n "There's alw: somebody, w would think th go cause some

The first su bility of freezing by Richard C.W The Prospect of Area Cryonics S and Trans Time

There are organizations in Michigan, Florid

Freezing co membership fee insurance policy Cryonics Societ BACS contracts Time. Minus fre

penses (\$15,000 money is place trust fund. The pay the \$1,800 Any money left to the patient af

A \$70 a yea fee must be pai

It is mid-afternoon. The room is big and its walls are papered with bright tempera murals of plants and animals and things.

Around a dozen large tables sits a spirited bunch of men and women who are gabbing about some party going on the next night and, at the same time, doing whatever people do at art schools—they paint, sculpt, and, as it happens, discover a sense of color and design that's all their own.

In a far corner of the room on a worn couch sits a thin man who has short hair and ears that stick out like side-view mirrors. His name is Vernon. Vernon, unlike the others here, doesn't seem a bit interested in color and design. He just sits on the old couch strumming a dinged-up five string guitar—the skinny E string is missing—and humming in tune with each chord change.

Vernon is "developmentally disabled," which is how Florence Ludins-Katz puts it—others might say mentally retarded—and, in one way or another, so are the rest of the students at the Creative Growth art school at 2505 Broadway in Oakland. It is dedicated, says its director, Ludins-Katz, "to the idea that all people—no matter how severely handicapped—can gain strength, enjoyment and fulfillment through painting, sculpture and clay modeling."

"We are more interested in the person than the product," says Ludins-Katz, who first started teaching art in 1934. "This is not really an art school, and yet art will come out of it. What we are interested in is the development of personality and the chance to give these people the opportunity to express themselves creatively."

This is something most of the people here have not been encouraged to do in the past. According to the director, three-quarters of the 65 adults who attend classes at Creative Growth have been institutionalized for a large part of their lives. They have been shut off from the opportunities and experiences afforded to others because they were "developmentally disabled."

Ludins-Katz, like the rest of the staff at the school, uses the term "develop-



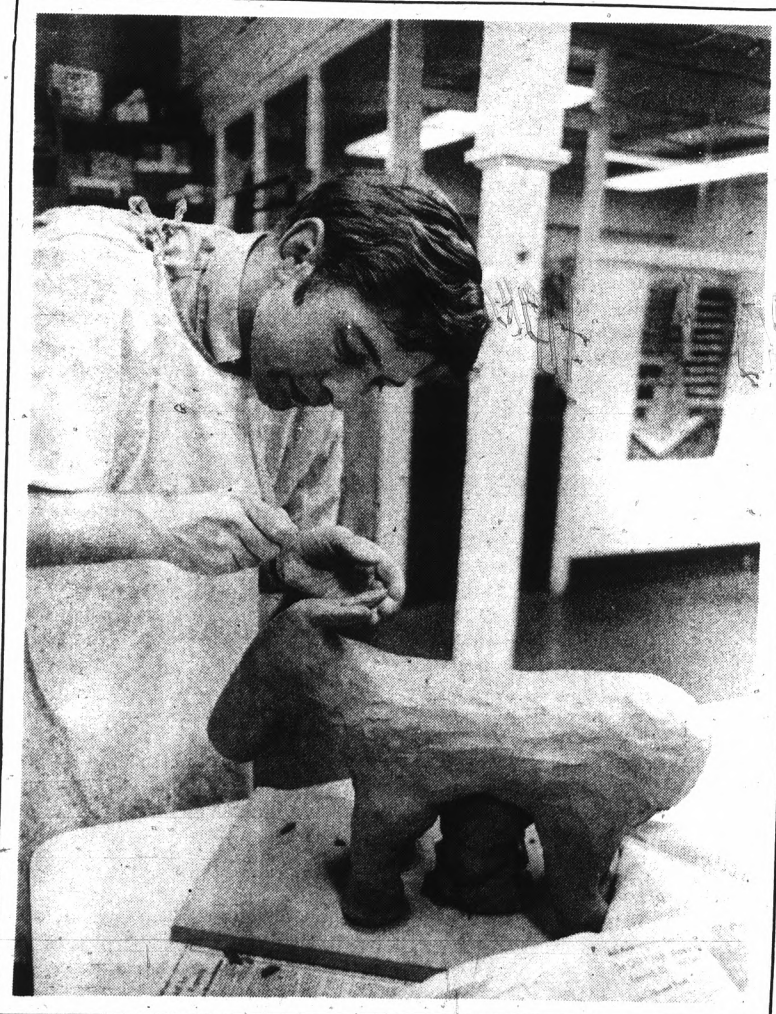
TEXT: MARILYN WATERMAN

PHOTOGRAPHY: RUSS LEE

mentally disabled" as a catch-all to describe those afflicted with certain kinds of disorders: autism, mental retardation, epilepsy, paraplegia, quadriplegia, Down's syndrome, neurological disease, etc.

She prefers to use such a blanket expression because many handicapped people do not readily fit the image often associated with a particular disorder.

"There is no such thing as making a clean break from society with handicapped people," says Ludins-Katz. "Some are disabled in one area and some in other areas. Everyone here is different."



Helping the disabled to express themselves

At Creative Growth, the attitude toward those who are "developmentally disabled" is avidly different than the attitude which placed many of them in institutions. Underlying it all is the idea that Creative Growth is working not with what people don't have, but with what they do have.

"You must remember," says Ludins-Katz, "these people have always been kept down. Wherever they've gone they've always been the lowest on the scale. Here we encourage self-expression."

To better understand how Creative Growth influences its students, one has only to witness James Chilton. Chilton is a stocky man who wears his hair in a crew-cut and has a self-assured manner about him. He is a student at Creative Growth whose paintings are part of an exhibit now on national tour.

On the surface, Chilton's style is indistinguishable from the way most children draw. Yet the simplicity of his work is guided by a knowledge of that which sets something apart from the ordinary. It may be the way he arranges his subjects to get an aesthetic balance, or his use of color or some other quality, but whatever it is it works remarkably well.

Chilton says he will be famous some day—"My paintings are being shown all over"—which is the kind of boast any number of up-and-coming artists would pay dearly to make. Chilton has paid no small price for his success. A brochure that goes with the exhibit in which his art work appears says this:

"James Chilton, a man in his 30s, lived in a state institution for the mentally retarded for most of his life. His first paintings after he left the institution showed a restricted world with barred windows. As he became more confident his subject matter changed. He began to paint the world he now lives in and loves—the bridges, the gardens, the boats. In his latest stage there is a new sense of color, of design, of artistic completeness and awareness."

Creative Growth is the brainchild of both Ludins-Katz and her husband, Dr. Elias Katz, a clinical psychologist who has been in the field for 25 years. Creative Growth began in their home in May, 1973, and by November of that year had moved to its Broadway location. Dr. Katz is now president of the school's board of directors, and is also counselor for the students. Besides the two of them, the staff of 12 is made up of art teachers, counselors, an art curator, an assistant director, and an office manager.

Paul Ward, the full-time art curator for the school, oversees the exhibits in which the students' works appear. His main focus right now is the national exhibit-funded by a grant from the National Endowment of the Arts—which features Chilton's work, along with 25 others who study at the school. It opened April 1 in Madison, Wisconsin, and by the Fourth of July, says Ward, it will be in Washington D.C.

According to Ward, Creative Growth also puts on local exhibits where, if the students so desire, they can sell their work. The students keep whatever money they make; the prices range anywhere from \$3 to \$25. Currently, the Golden Gate Regional Center, a state agency, has showings at its offices in both San Francisco and Oakland.

"These exhibits, however, are not to make money," Ward says, "but rather to inform the public what handicapped people can do. It's nice when they can pick up some extra dollars, but more importantly it's the self-esteem the people get from these exhibits that counts. Just knowing someone likes what you've done is the kind of thing that is important to us all."

Art student

Danny Hamilton

creates a piece

of clay sculpture